The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 22.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Centennial Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

The Vote in Detail---146 Ayes and 130 Nays.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1876.

SENATE.

Woman Suffrage.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition signed by a large number of ladies asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia which would confer upon women the right to vote.

Mr. SARGENT alluded to Wyoming, where woman suffrage was endorsed by the judiciary, press and people generally. He knew of no better place to make this experiment than the capital of the nation, and asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on District of Columbia, to be considered in connection with any bill to provide a government for the District. It was referred.

Army and Navy Register.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolutions to print five hundred copies of the Army Register and the same number of copies of the Naval Register for 1875. Passed.

Militia.

Mr. MORRILL submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the aggregate number of organized militia in the several States. Agreed to.

Railway Obstructions.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire and report whether existing railroads running in the District of Columbia impede the avenues, streets and public grounds in Washington through which they pass, whether the roads have acquired any right to the use of the same, and the extent of such right, and what measures are necessary to secure the surrender of such right, and also as to the expediency of changing the location of the depots of said railroads in Washington. Agreed to.

Educational.

By Mr. MORRILL, to establish an educational fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Referred.

Pontoon Bridge Across the Mississippi.

By Mr. CAMERON (Wis.), to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river from some feasible point in Lacrosse county, Wisconsin, to some feasible point in Houston county, Minnesota. Referred.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY submitted an amendment declaring that the committee shall be appointed for the purpose of obtaining information which may serve as a guide to a system of legislation best fitted for the District of Columbia, the several territories of the United States, and other places subject to the legislation of Congress in reference to the question of how far the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and fermented liquors, and the effect of the use of such liquors upon the morals or welfare of the people of such district, territories and places. The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance on the 21st of January were also concurred in, and the bill passed as amended—ayes 37, nays 20—Messrs. Booth and Withers voting with the Republicans in favor of the bill.

Homesteads on Railroad Grants.

Mr. HARVEY called up the Senate bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department.

Mr. HARVEY spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, and quoted from several decisions of the Interior Department against the rights of settlers, which, he said, were erroneous, and settlers could not have their rights decided in courts in consequence of such decisions.

Mr. INGALLS said aid had been granted to probably one hundred railroad companies. Laws which had heretofore been construed in favor of settlers within the past two or three years had been reversed, and were now just the opposite, and they had been opposite since Columbus Delano was Secretary of the Interior and Willis Drummond was Commissioner of the General Land Office. There was no appeal from the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BOGY said the decisions of the late Secretary of the Interior in the cases complained of were erroneous. He desired to protect settlers as much as possible, and thought the bill should be made more explicit.

Pending the discussion Mr. HAMLIN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Abolition of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin asking an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the abolition of the Senate and the transfer of the powers of that body to the House of Representatives. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then went into executive session, and in a short time adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker called the committees for reports.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committe on Ways and Means, reported a bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust bonds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasury of the United States. Passed.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back adversely three bills proposing to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of banks that are not national banks. Laid on the table.

Mr. TYNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of orders and instructions under which Quartermaster General Meigs is acting during his absence from the United States. Adopted.

Mr. KOX, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. Recommitted.

Mr. PERKS, from the committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the pension act, providing that except in case of permanent specific disabilities no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate.

Also, repealing the law which makes bounty land warrants personal property. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. RUSK, from the same committee, reported a bill to increase pensions in certain cases. It provides that persons who, in the military or naval service, have lost one hand and one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled, shall be entitled to a pension for each of those disabilities.

Centennial Appropriation.

After the call of the committees was concluded the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WOOD, of New York, in the chair, on the Centennial appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMPSON advocated the bill, while Mr. SOUTHARD opposed.

Mr. ROBBINS (N. C.) followed. He said that when the war broke out a North Carolina farmer had six sons grown up to manhood, who at the first taps of the drums went to the field to fight in the cause of the South. They had not stayed to reason about it, and they fought from Bull Run to Appomattox. But not all of them. One was sleeping at Antietam, one at Chancellorville, one at Chickahominy, and another in Kentucky. But two of them were at the Appomattox battle, scarred. They had seen the flag go down which they had followed with unfaltering devotion. One of those survivors was he who now addressed the House, and who now said that he had seen enough of war, and wanted peace; that he wanted reconciliation and brotherhood all over the country. That was why he proposed to vote for the bill, for he thought that the tendency of the celebration was to promote peace. Why was there not peace? The soldiers had fought out the war with bayonets, muskets and cannon, and now ceased fighting. The reason why there was not peace was because a few selfish, restless political agitators still wanted to keep up the fight, and their weapons were asses' jaw bones. [Laughter and applause.] He was opposed to participation in that kind of warfare. He wanted peace. His people had sent him here to talk peace, to help bring about reconciliation and good understanding.

The debate was continued by Messrs. WILLIAMS (Wis.) and LAMAR in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. WHITE and GOODE against it.

In the course of Mr. LAMAR'S speech he asked whether it could be said that in view of the plenary power of the General Government in regard to foreign affairs there was a constitutional incompetency in Congress to invite commissioners from foreign countries to bring here the productions of commerce, art, and industry? Was it unconstitutional in the President to give an invitation which the law authorized him to give? If not, it was clearly and unqualifiedly the duty of Congress to appropriate the money for that purpose. He favored the celebration in order that the people of the North should become satisfied of the longing desire of the Southern people to live with them in perpetual union, and before that feeling all others sunk into insignificance. He deprecated an allusion made by Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) last week to Preston Brooks, and intimated that the inevitable effect of the allusion was to excite passion, to inflame animosity, and to awaken the hatred of sectionalism. He (Lamar) advocated the scheme because it carried out the spirit of peace and reconciliation. It was something like an image of the feeling of the people, who demanded that the alienation and distrust which had heretofore existed between the two sections of the Union should no longer obstruct the glories of the Republic or prosperity and happiness of the American people. As God was his judge, he did not believe that that alienation existed any longer. Never since Jefferson was first inaugurated had the entire mass of American people been animated by a purer, intenser, broader, more universal patriotism looking to universal brotherhood and affection. He knew that that sentiment had not found its full expression here, that it had been kept down and smothered in the meshes of an intolerant political organization, and that its voice had not been heard amid the clamors and appeals of impassioned partisans. But in the political as well as in the natural world the agencies that were most powerful were not most noisy. Violence, passion and fanaticism could always find voices and fill the air with their factious clamors, while the deep and earnest feelings of the great people lay unspoken in their hearts. The currents of passion and feeling might flow hither and thither, lashed by extraneous agencies, but there was in the great sea of unsounded depth a common humanity, a common hope, a common interest, and a common patriotism, which lay unspoken. [Applause.]

Mr. LAMAR spoke under the rule which limited the time to ten minutes, but as soon as the time expired Mr. GARFIELD rose and courteously yielded his time to Mr. LAMAR.

Mr. REA spoke against the bill, and then the general discussion having closed, Mr. HOLMAN moved, as a test vote, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

The motion was rejected—101 to 126.

Mr. MILLS offered an amendment authorizing the Governor of Texas to appoint two Commissioners from that State in place of those acting under a former appointment, but on a point of order the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. MILLS explained that Texas desired to be represented at the celebration, but she would not be represented by two such gentlemen as those who had been appointed.

The amendment offered by Mr. SHEAKLEY for free admission on the 4th of July and every Thursday, was rejected, and several other amendments were proposed and rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. HOSKINS, chairman of the select committee which had reported the bill, having an hour to close the debate, yielded portions of his time to other members, and further speeches were made for the bill by Messrs. Young and Randall.

A large number of requests for leave to have the speeches on the Centennial bill printed in the Congressional Record were made and granted.

An amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER requiring the payment in full to the Treasury of any balance that may be left in the hands of the Finance Committee before any dividend or percentage of profits shall be paid to the stockholders, was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill. The bill was then passed—yeas 161, nays 130. The announcement was greeted with applause The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams (Ga.), Bagley, Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banks, Banning, Barnum, Bass, Bialne, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown (Ks.), Burleigh, Cason, Caswell, Chapin, Chittenden, Clymer, Crapo, Crounse, Cutter, Danforth, Darrell, Davy, Dennisson, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Egbert, Ellis, Farwell, Forney, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Frost, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Hale, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Harris (Mass.), Harrison, Hathorn, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hill, Hoar, Hoge, Hopkins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlburt, Hyman, Jenks, Jones (Ky.), Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, King, Lamar, Landers (Conn.), Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Mackey (S. C.), Mackey (Pa.), Magoon, Marsh, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Money, Monroe, Morey, Morgan, Mutchler, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, Phillips (Ks.), Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Powell, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Randall, Reagan, John Reilly, Robbins (Pa.), Robbins (N. C.), Roberts, Ross (N. J.), Ross (Pa.), Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Sinnickson, Siemmons, Smalls, Smith (Pa.), Strait, Stowell, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Throckmorton, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Van Vorhees, Waddell, Wallace (S. C.), Wallace (Pa.), Walls, Ward, Warren, Wells (Mo.), Wells (Miss.), Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wigginton, Williams (N. Y.), A. S. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Wilshire, Wood (Pa.), Wood (N. Y.), Woodburn, Woodworth and Young—146.

Nays—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, J. H. Bagley, Baker, (Ind.), Beebe, Ball, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Buckner, Burchard (Ills.), Burchard (Wis.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke (Ky.), Clarke (Mo.), Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Culbertson, Davis, Densolt, Douglass, Durnham, Eden, Enos, Faulkner, Felton, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton (Ind.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Hewitt (Ala.), Holman, Hooker, Haskins, House, Hunton, Joyce, Kehr, Kimball, Knott, Landers (Ind.), Lewis, Lord, Lynde, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, New, Phelps, Phillips (Mo.), Poppleton, Potter, Rea, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Rusk, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Singleton, Smith (Ga.), Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Thomas, Thornburg, Tucker, Tufts, Turney, Vance (Ohio), Vance (N. C.), Waldron, Walker, (Va.), Wang, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wike, Willard, Williams (Del.), Williams (Ind.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), Willis, Wilson (W. Va.), Wilson (Ia.), and Yates—130. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1876.

The Brooklyn Scandel.

The Clerk of Plymouth Church has furnished Henry C. Bowen with a written copy of S. V. White's statement of grievances against him. Mr. White says he intended to allow Bowen a reasonable time to reply. If he should continue silent or refuse to tell what he knew damaging to Mr. Beecher or admit he knew nothing against his pastor whatever, then he (White) would appeal to the church and ascertain whether or not it would consider it necessary, both to its peace and purity, that all its members, including Henry C. Bowen, should be faithful to their covenant obligations to the church.

A Wholesale Forger Sentenced.

In the Supreme Court this morning Lucius W. Pond, the manufacturer whose wholesale forgeries created so much surprise and excitement, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison. He are still thirty-two indictments against him.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 25.—In the House to-day a resolution was offered authorizing the sale of a tract of land owned by the State in this city, and the erection of an executive mansion from the proceeds of such sale. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills were introduced to reorganize the Lunatic Asylum of the State by increasing the number of trustees, changing its name and graduating the salaries of the physicians in charge; to establish a State Board of Health; to provide for printing school books by the State; to add to the penalties for violating the liquor law of 1854 fifty days' imprisonment; to provide for the deduction of usurious interest already paid from the principal of a debt; to compel plaintiffs in all cases brought before courts of record to furnish security for costs.

INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

A Party of Men Attacked Near Fort Pease—One Killed and Five Wounded—The Garrison in Danger of being Massacred.

SALT LAKE, January 25.—A letter received at Helena, Montana, from Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone river, says Sitting Bull's band of Sioux attacked a party near Fort Pease on the 22d of January, killing one man and wounding five others. Eight horses were also killed. Another party of nine men are cut off from the fort by Indians, who number several hundred. It is feared the entire garrison will be massacred unless speedily assisted.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 25.—The steamships Hermann, Ethiopia and State of Indiana, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Bill to Remove the State Capital to Philadelphia.

The Allegheny Street Paving Bill Withdrawn.

Purdon's Digest Not to be Distributed to Members.

The House Passes the Finance Bill.

The Judges' Salary Question Again Discussed.

The Investigation at the Reform School to Commence Next Monday.

Notaries Public Confirmed by the Senate.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

A number of petitions were read and appropriately referred. A number of bills were reported favorably from committees.

Bills Read in Place.

An act providing for submission to the voters of the Commonwealth a proposition for the removal of the capital of the State to the city of Philadelphia.

An act increasing the capital stock of fire and marine insurance companies.

An act to amend and revise the penal laws.

An act for the erection of a new State Penitentiary, and the removal of the Eastern State Penitentiary from Philadelphia.

An act to further define the duties of the Auditor General.

Limiting the time for entering judgments, warrants of attorney, amicable actions or agreements to confess or revive judgment.

To expedite the settlement of decedents' estates.

The Insane.

The following bill was considered on third reading, but was laid over to be printed:

A supplementary act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals.

Bills on Second Reading.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens on mortgages. Agreed to.

An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by bona companies. On motion of Mr. DAVIS, it was postponed.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipality or incorporated districts, evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the twentieth day of April, 1874. Agreed to.

A supplementary act fixing and regulating the terms of members of Councils, other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people, and fixing the time for conferring additional powers on the several boroughs.

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge. Passed.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs on public roads.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Laid over for amendment.

Bills Considered on First Reading.

Relative to the paving of streets in cities, and to provide for the manner of payment therefor. Indefinitely postponed.

The above bill greatly agitated the good people of Allegheny City, and at their request was finally withdrawn.

To create a State Board of Health, for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases. Passed.

Defining the rights and obligations of corporations formed under the laws of other States.

To authorize and empower County Commissioners to contract for the purchase, use and control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls there on.

Relating to the registration of births and marriages in the cities. Agreed to.

Relating to the appointment of auditors by Courts of the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

Authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several Courts. Agreed to.

An act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to the owners or operators of coal mines. Agreed to.

Prescribing how employes of persons, partnerships, associations or corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for labor and services. Agreed to.

Promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. Agreed to.

Regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. Agreed to.

Authorizing Councils of cities of this Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer. Agreed to.

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employer and employed in the coal business of the Commonwealth, and to report such legislation as they deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of disputes. Agreed to.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Governor nominated the following, which were confirmed by the Senate: Notaries Public—Louis Aurin, at Pittsburgh; W. J. Curran, Pittsburgh; James B. Coyle, Pittsburgh; S. A. Will, Pittsburgh; Wm. Jackson, Pittsburgh; H. Richard Davis, Allegheny City; Andrew B. Howland, Titusville; Eli Hewitt, Uniontown.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

The House proceeded to the consideration of

Bills on Third Reading.

A joint resolution providing for the purchase of copies of Purdon's Digest.

Mr. HASSON moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, viz: to limit the number of copies to be purchased to fifty.

Mr. WOLFE moved to amend by going into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. Accepted and then disagreed to.

The joint resolution was not agreed to—yeas 72, nays 83.

(For the information of those writing here for Purdon's Digest, they will observe that the members get "nary" one.)

An act fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under the compulsory arbitration laws. Not agreed to.

An act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by liens. Passed finally.

An act conferring jurisdiction on the Courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus against State officers. Passed finally.

A supplementary act relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign a part of the revenue derived from the tax on the capital stock of corporations of the Commonwealth to the Sinking Fund. Passed finally.

Bills Passed on First Reading.

An act to provide for the equalization of taxes on machinery of this Commonwealth.

An act authorizing the payment of unexpended balances of bounty funds into the treasury school fund of the district in which such bounty funds were raised.

An act to amend and revise the penal laws.

An act in relation to appeals from the judgment of Justices of the Peace or Aldermen for wages of manual labor.

An act to enable Common Councils of cities of the third class to designate work on public improvements for vagrants and persons imprisoned for violation of city ordinances.

An act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical science.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry and protect the people against empiricism.

An act authorizing bridge contractors to exercise their corporate franchise.

An act to provide for running and marking county lines.

A supplementary act to an act entitled "an act to authorize and require auditors to publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships and boroughs within the Commonwealth, and designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts.

An act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads.

An act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats.

An act fixing the compensation of township officers.

An act to determine the residence of owners occupiers of land when the dividing line between a township or borough passes through the mansion house, and prescribing the duties of assessors in such cases.

The Judges' Salary Bill.

The House then resumed the Judges' Salary bill.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) moved to amend by allowing Judges of the Supreme Court, in addition to their salaries, a mileage of twenty cents for every mile traveled in the performance of their duties. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WOLFE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary General. Not agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

The Reform School Investigation.

The committee of the House to investigate the Reform School at Morganza was somewhat changed to-day. Mr. Thornton has been substituted for Mr. Spang, who could not attend, and Mr. Findley (Crawford county) for Mr. Douglass, who is sick at present. The committee leaves here next Sunday night, and will commence the investigation on Monday morning next at the House of Refuge in Manchester.

A Granger Address.

Victor E. Piollet addressed the members in the hall of the House, asking an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the Centennial buildings for State Granger purposes. K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Persecutions of Christians in Turkey.

THE SULTAN DETERMINED TO ANNIHILATE MONTENEGRO.

Fighting Going on at Several Points in Spain.

THE RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTION IN FRANCE.

FRANCE.

War Rumors Denied.

PARIS, January 25.—The official journal contradicts the rumors that the reserve will shortly be called out, and also the intended mobilization of the territorial army.

The Elections.

The evening papers state that at the Ministerial Council Buffet submitted to President McMahon the complete returns of the elections for Senatorial delegates. These returns have been a wonderfully long time in coming to hand, and being refused to the press, the Republican journals infer they cannot be favorable to the Prime Minister's policy. It will be scarcely possible before the decisive day (January 30th) to know which party has the majorities.

The Result of the Recent Election.

LONDON, January 26.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following. It is asserted that information received by the various political parties gives this as the result of the recent election: The Senate will include twenty-two Radicals, sixteen Irreconcilable Bonapartists, forty-seven Moderate Bonapartists, seventy-five Gaminets or Orleanist Parliamentarists, i. e., Ministerialists, and fourteen Ultra Legitimists. This estimate includes life Senators already elected, and if correct, shows the Left will have one hundred and twenty-six seats in the Senate.

It is reported that Buffet is engaged in rectifying mistakes in the lists of Senatorial delegates furnished by the various prefects, and fixing the time for conferring additional powers on the several boroughs.

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge. Passed.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs on public roads.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Laid over for amendment.

Bills Considered on First Reading.

Relative to the paving of streets in cities, and to provide for the manner of payment therefor. Indefinitely postponed.

The above bill greatly agitated the good people of Allegheny City, and at their request was finally withdrawn.

To create a State Board of Health, for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases. Passed.

Defining the rights and obligations of corporations formed under the laws of other States.

To authorize and empower County Commissioners to contract for the purchase, use and control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls there on.

Relating to the registration of births and marriages in the cities. Agreed to.

Relating to the appointment of auditors by Courts of the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

Authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several Courts. Agreed to.

An act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to the owners or operators of coal mines. Agreed to.

Prescribing how employes of persons, partnerships, associations or corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for labor and services. Agreed to.

Promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. Agreed to.

Regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. Agreed to.

Authorizing Councils of cities of this Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer. Agreed to.

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employer and employed in the coal business of the Commonwealth, and to report such legislation as they deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of disputes. Agreed to.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Governor nominated the following, which were confirmed by the Senate: Notaries Public—Louis Aurin, at Pittsburgh; W. J. Curran, Pittsburgh; James B. Coyle, Pittsburgh; S. A. Will, Pittsburgh; Wm. Jackson, Pittsburgh; H. Richard Davis, Allegheny City; Andrew B. Howland, Titusville; Eli Hewitt, Uniontown.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

The House proceeded to the consideration of

Bills on Third Reading.

A joint resolution providing for the purchase of copies of Purdon's Digest.

Mr. HASSON moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, viz: to limit the number of copies to be purchased to fifty.

Mr. WOLFE moved to amend by going into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. Accepted and then disagreed to.

The joint resolution was not agreed to—yeas 72, nays 83.

(For the information of those writing here for Purdon's Digest, they will observe that the members get "nary" one.)

An act fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under the compulsory arbitration laws. Not agreed to.

An act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by liens. Passed finally.

An act conferring jurisdiction on the Courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus against State officers. Passed finally.

A supplementary act relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign a part of the revenue derived from the tax on the capital stock of corporations of the Commonwealth to the Sinking Fund. Passed finally.

Bills Passed on First Reading.

An act to provide for the equalization of taxes on machinery of this Commonwealth.

An act authorizing the payment of unexpended balances of bounty funds into the treasury school fund of the district in which such bounty funds were raised.

An act to amend and revise the penal laws.

An act in relation to appeals from the judgment of Justices of the Peace or Aldermen for wages of manual labor.

An act to enable Common Councils of cities of the third class to designate work on public improvements for vagrants and persons imprisoned for violation of city ordinances.

An act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical science.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry and protect the people against empiricism.

An act authorizing bridge contractors to exercise their corporate franchise.

An act to provide for running and marking county lines.

A supplementary act to an act entitled "an act to authorize and require auditors to publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congressional Committees.

Proposed Reorganization of the Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1876.

The Proceedings of the Congressional Committees.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, at a meeting to-day, took up the Pinchback and Eustis cases, and discussed them in a general way, and without coming to any conclusion, adjourned their further consideration until next Friday.

The Senate Finance Committee were mainly occupied with Sherman's bill relative to National bank receivers and bankruptcy proceedings, but its consideration was not concluded. The committee also had up Mr. Conkling's bill on the same general subject.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations heard Commissioners Dennison, Ketchum and Phelps on the subject of the payment of interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, the question being whether the United States should make an appropriation directly or the District authorities to pay the interest now and look to the Federal Government for appropriations to make good any possible deficit in the District revenues hereafter. No action was taken.

The House Committee on Judiciary have agreed to report a bill allowing criminals in criminal cases to testify in their own behalf.

Proposed Reorganization of the Judiciary.

Representative Knott to-day reported from the Committee on Judiciary a bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, the main features of which are as follows: A Circuit Court shall be held in each Judicial District of the United States at the same time and place at which the District Court shall or may be held, and such Circuit Court is established in every District now existing. Such Court now exists and shall belong to the circuit in the territorial limits of which it is embraced. The several Circuit Courts shall have and exercise no jurisdiction in cases of appeal or in writs of error issued out after the first day of September, 1876, but writs of error, appeals and reviews in bankruptcy cases may be heard as heretofore, provided there is established in each of the circuits a Court of Appeals with appellate jurisdiction of all cases arising in the several Circuit and District Courts. The Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, the Circuit Judge and the several District Judges of the district composing the circuit shall be Judges of the Court of Appeals. No Judge who has heard a case in a court below shall sit in the Court of Appeals upon the hearing of the same cause, or be counselor or give any opinion to other Judges in relation thereto. The Court of Appeals shall also be a Court of record. The decision of the Court of Appeals upon questions of law shall in all cases, except as provided, be final and conclusive, but an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court. Appeals in chancery shall be allowed from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court in cases where the matter in controversy exceeds $10,000, in the manner now provided by law for directing appeals in like cases from the Circuit Court. The Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court may attend any term of the Circuit or District Court within his circuit, and when so attending shall sit in and preside over the court.

Cuba.

The President has replied to the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted last Saturday, saying that no correspondence has taken place with any European Government except Spain, relative to the insurrection in Cuba. The correspondence recently transmitted to the House shows that our Ministers were instructed merely to read the letter of the Secretary of State addressed to Mr. Fish, wishing to the Governments to which they are respectively accredited.

Reducing Expenses.

The House Committee on Appropriations took up to-day and formally considered the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. They struck out the appropriation for seven clerks of the House, reduced the salaries of members of Congress from $5,000 to $4,000 per annum, and proposed to make a general reduction of ten per cent. on the salaries of all Civil Government employes.

JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT.

Mob Law Rampant in West Virginia.

Three Murderers Taken from the Charleston Jail.

Their Fate Still a Mystery.

BUCHAREST, January 25.—The Minister of War has asked the Chamber to grant an additional £224,000 for army equipments. Urgency was voted on the measure.

Austrians Aiding the Insurgents.

LONDON, January 26.—The *Pesther Lloyd* comments on the open encouragement and aid given the Herzegovinian insurgents by the Austrian authorities in Dalmatia, and calls on the Hungarian Government to interfere.

Andrassy's Reforms.

LONDON, January 26.—A Vienna telegram reports that efforts continue to be made at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to accept Andrassy's reforms. The Porte has sent a confidential agent to Cettinje to offer a compromise.

The Position of Montenegro.

LONDON, January 26.—The Montenegrin *Official Journal* announces that the party is daily increasing, and declares that the safety of Montenegro. The *Journal* declares that Montenegro has preserved her neutrality, but is unable to prevent individual subjects from aiding their brethren.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the above important statement is confirmed by a communication from the Porte to several powers, threatening that the Turks will immediately occupy Montenegro, if her Government does not cease giving aid to the rebels.

SPAIN.

Complexion of the Cortes.

MADRID, January 25.—The total number of Deputies elected to Congress is 406. Of these thirty are supporters of Sagosta, ten Clericals, one Cantonalist and 364 Ministerialists. Senor Castelar is the only Moderate Republican elected.

A Battle in Progress.

HENDAY, January 25.—A dispatch from Renteria announces that the Alfonsists are making a general movement. There is heavy firing around San Sebastian. Eight battalions are advancing on the neighboring Carlist positions.

Late advices from Renteria report that the firing continues.

Alfonsists are rapidly gaining ground in the neighborhood of Lasaate and Oyarzun. No idea can be formed yet of the losses on either side.

Fighting all Around.

LONDON, January 26.—The *Post's* special from Irun states that the Alfonsists have begun a simultaneous attack on all the Carlist positions in Alava, Biscay and Guipuzcoa.

Election Abuses.

LONDON, January 25.—A special from Madrid says Sagosta's organ, the *Iberia*, and other opposition journals reiterate the allegations of official pressure and abuses at the elections. The correspondent estimates that the Sagostas have obtained forty seats, Castelar's party ten, and the Radicals six or eight. Great apathy prevailed throughout the country. The Ministerial majority is too large to be genuine or beneficial.

GERMANY.

The New Penal Code.

LONDON, January 25.—A Berlin special says the disclosures made by the *Reichs Anzeiger* have determined the National Liberal party to give Prince Bismarck their full support relative to the Arnim clauses of the new penal code.

The Philadelphia Exposition.

BERLIN, January 25.—In the Reichstag to-day the bill for a grant in aid of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition passed first and second readings.

Commercial Crisis.

The financial papers of this city announce a grave commercial crisis at Riga. Two large firms failed, and further suspensions, which will probably react at St. Petersburg, are expected.

ITALY.

The Pope and Cardinal Antonelli.

LONDON, January 26.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: I have ascertained that Cardinal Antonelli is really ill, but not sufficiently so to occasion uneasiness. The Pope, though much enfeebled, has not discontinued his receptions.

AUSTRIA.

Archbishop of Vienna.

VIENNA, January 25.—The *Wiener Presse* reports that in the consistory held at the Vatican to-day Monseignor Kutschter was preconized Archbishop of Vienna in place of Rauscher, deceased.

While Waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn cough and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

MWS,

THE WHISKY RING.

The McKee Trial in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Judge Dillon rendered a decision upon the opening of the trial of Wm. McKee, this morning, ruling that the case must goon; that the conspiracy had been one of numerous acts, and extending over a long period of time, and the declarations of the co-conspirators or accomplices must be heard. If, however, when the case should be all in and the connection of McKee with the conspiracy should rest solely on the testimony of the accomplices, then the Court would instruct the jury how little weight was to be attached to their evidence. The intimation was that the evidence of the ring and McKee's connection with them would not be alone sufficient.

Following the decision of the Judge the testimony of Sanford M. Barton, the manager of the Burghan Bros.' St. Louis distillery, was taken. He testified to the general operations of the ring, the amount of "crooked" made by their house, and special assessments for the alleged purpose of buying off revenue officers and to prevent seizures. One of the sums raised in this way witness was told by Joyce was to go to Babcock. Witness had a conversation with Engelke about an interview the latter had with McKee at the *Globe* office, but he could not recollect it distinctly enough to repeat it.

John H. Concannon, Deputy Collector under C. W. Ford, and for a short time under Constantine Maguire, was the next witness. He testified to having known McKee twenty years, and that the latter was a good friend of his; saw McKee in Ford's office a dozen times perhaps; saw him there during the visit here of Gen. Sewell, a revenue agent, in 1871 or 1872. He said he wished to see Fitzroy, that he had an important communication to make to him. Fitzroy was not in his office, and McKee said Finley Robb, Storekeeper at Bevis & Frazer's distillery, would do, and he wrote a note to him, which I had delivered by a young man in the office. Nicker then told me that General Sewell was in town, and he wished Robb to know it. Subsequently Robb told me that the knowledge of Sewell's presence in the city had caused them to lose several tubs of mash. Witness then recounted the manner in which John Leavenworth tried to get him to join the ring, and proceeded: "I had a brief talk with McKee on the street, and told him Brazier, the Revenue agent, had arrived. At another time I told him, in pursu

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE Virginia Republican Association is in favor of BLAINE,—which scores one for him.

THE reward advertised was a hundred dollars, and was intended for a man who did not get paid for his time anywhere else!

AFFAIRS in European Turkey do not improve. The Sultan has determined to refuse the reforms suggested in Count ANDRASSY'S note, and the insurgents are redoubling their efforts to gain material advantage over the forces sent against them. In Servia, Prince MILAN will be compelled to resign or will be murdered. Unless the great powers intervene, Turkey cannot fail to suffer severely, and the end of the empire may be very near.

THE New York *Herald* reports that Dom PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, will be present at the openiong of our great Centennial Exposition. He proposes to take two years' recreation, the first portion of which he will spend in this country studying our institutions. The Emperor is a man of very considerable scientific attainments, and is friendly to free institutions and general progress. He has long been an ardent admirer of the United States and his visit will be cordially welcomed.

THE Legislature has determined after all to investigate the Reform School. We suggest that in place of a House Committee, which will bear a partisan look, a joint committee of both houses have in charge the work of investigation. The Legislature has a right to know that matters are conducted properly before it shall appropriate to it money, but it should be the entire Legislature, and not one part of it. Perhaps a thorough and sifting investigation is best, as matters now stand.

AS THE cotton frauds develop, they wear an ugly look for the parties involved. It is declared that the claim was first pronounced fraudulent by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and then carried to the Commissioner of Customs, who in conjunction with others, "railroaded" it through the Treasury Department, and divided the plunder. Of course, these things must be proven in court before they can be fully accepted, but the Treasury Department has not been in the habit of stating more than it could prove. It is very probable the case will be earnestly pressed.

THE Aldermen at their meeting last night, as will be seen elsewhere, discussed the matter of "Alderman outrages" to which we called attention yesterday. It is gratifying to note that they are waking up on the subject, for a little healthy agitation would insure, not only to the benefit of the public but to the better class of Aldermen, and would thus tend to elevate the general character of the fraternity. The really honorable members owe it to themselves as well as to the public, that these abuses of alderdom should be corrected. The sensitiveness manifested is evidence that the aldermen themselves know that our article was but the truth, as mildly stated as it could have been in view of all the facts; and if, at was stated last night, they are really anxious to have these abuses corrected, they will have the hearty support of this journal, as well as, we believe, of the press and people in general.

THE latest phase of the MCKEE trial, in St. Louis, is a long argument against the quality of the evidence. The claim is that the evidence of a confessed accomplice is of no value, and should not be received. This is a practical confession of the guilt of the man, and a demand that the evidence shall be suppressed, because it came from those who were participants in crime. We do not know enough of the technicalities of law, to be able to point out the defects in the line of argument pursued by Judge KNUM, but if there are precedents in favor of dismissing the testimony of accomplices, when uncorroborated, there are certainly precedents in favor of *not* dismissing when a chain of evidence is produced that fixes guilt on the party charged. As we see it, all the evidence of the prosecution is not in, and it remains to be determined whether the case will not be fully supported. The fight over a technicality proves the desperation of the defense.

BUNCOMBE rules even the Committees of the House at Washington. The Appropriation Committee for example, has voted to reduce members' salaries to $4,500. This bit of virtue is merely for parade,—not for solid service. If they were entirely certain the Senate would defeat it, they would venture to pass it in the House; but unless they have that assurance, they will deal with it in a very tender and delicate manner. It is a notification of economy, an assurance of virtue. It is meant to say that the Democracy of the country are not the greedy, grasping creatures, they have been represeuted, but self-abnegating creatures that only care for the welfare of the country. We will watch this item of reduction, when the bill is brought before the House. The dodging that will be done will astonish a professor in the art gymnastic. Why cannot those gentry realize that honest work, and not affectations of economy, is what the people want. Thus far the House has done practically nothing, even in Committee, but prepare buncombe.

JUDGE STERRETT'S decision, in the matter of cumulative voting, created great uneasiness in the Eastern part of the State, among those who hold stocks in corporations. Says, the Philadelphia *Press* on the subject, "The decision—and it does seem to be the clear ruling of the law—will cause great uneasiness in Philadelphia and the State. Very large numbers of our citizens, especially women and children, have their all invested in the securities of corporations, and this ruling undoubtedly tends to unsettle faith in the permanency of all corporate management. It facilitates greatly Jim Fisk raids, and renders easier and speedier the exploits of the modern highwayman of the market and exchange. The question is so important and so delicate, its consequences are so far-reaching and fraught with such possible danger to so many interests, personal and public, that we are much mistaken if it does not call out a wide expression of opinion from our business and professional men."

A CITY correspondent, representing one of our most important firms, writes us complaining of the lack of energy on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, in that it has taken no steps to urge on Congress the repeal of the Resumption act. He refers to the measures introduced in Congress to contract the circulating medium, —against which he thinks earnest protest should go forward. We think with him. The currency question is far more important than the bankrupt issue,—as the contraction of currency is the parent of the bankruptcies we are having. MORRISON'S bill, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury and the national banks to keep all the gold they can get, will either be inoperative because of the impossibility of enforcing it, or it will crush our best business men, particularly importers. If the Treasury and national banks hoard all the gold they get, how are our importers to get the gold with which to pay their customs dues? They can only stop the fever in our mines, in transit to Europe,—and this will drive the premium up to a fearful rate. A law such as Mr. MORRISON proposes is more palpably in the interest of speculation and high premiums than any law that has been proposed for years. It will lock the doors of the Treasury, and leave outside gold at the mercy of speculators.

WE receive, from time to time, requests to comment on the several financial bills, either proposed or actually reported in Congress. We have not yet seen a resolution or bill which we believed to have the slightest chance of passing. All of them, —even that of MORRISON,—are so crude, and so palpably rest on a total ignorance of affairs, that they cannot, by the slightest possibility, come to anything. There is no use in wasting powder upon them. If it were of any use, the press of the country might devote some space to the hopeless task of enlightening Congress, as to some of the general principles of finance, and so reach beneficial results; but where such dense, hopeless ignorance exists, this is an unprofitable task. We still think, as we have frequently stated heretofore, that the result of all the efforts made will be to leave the present Resumption act untouched, an incubus on the nation, yet ineffective as a means of specie resumption. That act is well termed a compromise,—being neither one thing or other. It does not even provide the first practical method of resumption, although it gravely announces that it shall take place in 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury practically admits this when he asks for additional power,—yet no one in Congress seems to know just how to provide this power, in conformity with the law.

OUR DIPLOMACY.

While a Committee of the House is investigating the cost of our diplomatic and consular system, with a view to economy in that branch of the public service, it is pertinent to inquire whether the entire system may not be changed for the better? Do we, with our system of telegraphs, of rapid communication, and of well-defined national and international rights, need Ministers stationed at the several courts of Europe? And cannot our Consular system be at least improved? Diplomacy began when nations were unsettled, and one was ever on the alert to take advantage of another. The term carries with it the idea of cunning, insincerity, duplicity and bad faith, because of the functions of diplomats in earlier times. Under RICHELIEU, the Russian Emperors, and even NAPOLEON, there was a real service to be performed by their embassadors at foreign courts, and in this they were greatly aided by their masters. The schemes of diplomacy whereby RICHELIEU extended his power into Spain and England were marvels of cunning, combination and resource. So the plodding shrewdness with which the Russian ambassadors have steadily combined to bring Turkey under the power of Russia is wonderful, when the obstacles met and overcome are considered. The First NAPOLEON made his own combinations, and his Ministers simply announced them, but these were often plausible and always audacious. So long as this system obtained, representatives at foreign courts were necessary; the more so that communication was difficult and uncertain.

There was one purpose then for which embassadors were employed that exists, in a modified form now. They gathered information and communicated it to the home government. The plans and schemes that were being arranged were searched out, and every circumstance of interest was promptly forwarded, so that the home government might know of plots that were being arranged in time to form counterplots. One important function of our Ministry abroad is even yet, to forward confidential information to the State Department of what is thought, or said, or proposed, among the diplomats at the court to which he is accredited. Just how much value should be attached to these confidential communications, the blue book does not divulge. That carefully edited document is really a mass of puerilities, and would be regarded with contempt, were it not it is known that really important matters are invariably left out. Assuming the correspondence to have some value,—the other duty of our Ministers is to communicate with the Foreign Ministers of the government to which they are accredited either the contents of the instruction sent, or a brief of it. Sometimes this is conversationally done. The exact idea is to sound the government, before proceeding too far. All this is, probably, possessed of value, occasionally, but we do not see why, as a rule, it is more needed, than that we have an ambassador of the general government at the capital of every State. Much of our foreign correspondence is really the outgrowth of an old custom that supposes the existence of intrigue which must be met by counter intrigue, and that maintains correspondence over very trifling matters, often.

It is true, emergencies may arise that will call for a prominent representative, and a trained person is of more value than an unskilled appointee could possibly be; but do we need so many as we often have at one point? For example, we have at London, Paris, St. Petersburgh, and other points, a Minister, with full list of attaches, secretaries, and the like, a Consul General and a Consul. Why could not these many offices be merged into one establishment? The time will ultimately come, we think, when all necessity for resident diplomats will cease. We even doubt whether, at the present, this country very specially needs them. Where there is an intermixing of interest, as there is between the Great Powers in Europe, there is evident reason why there should be representatives at the several Courts. But it is an open question whether our Government is really interested, to any important extent, in the schemes or plans of the Great Powers. Our diplomacy does not interlink with that of Europe sufficiently close, even now, in our judgment, to require a representative at every foreign court. It is only in emergencies that they are at all valuable. During the French war, Mr. WASHBURNE was of great service in Paris, in protecting the Germans resident in that city; but a Consul could have done as much. The Spanish discussion may be thought to involve the necessity of a Minister at that Court, but we are of the opinion that the Cuban troubles would be more speedily solved were the correspondence direct, without the medium of an Ambassador. Russia, Austria, Turkey, Germany and other continental powers have no relations with us that could not be settled by correspondence between the State and foreign departments. So with the South American republics and powers. If a grave emergency should arise, special methods might be resorted to to avert it; but otherwise no special need exists for diplomatists. The system is a relic of other days, and is full of suspicions, troubles, and even wars. It was the French diplomatist, more than French demands, who brought on the Franco-German war.

Consuls stand on a different basis. They are business [illegible] with certain judicial functions. [illegible] represent the honor [illegible] Government, just as [illegible]

Where we have trade relations, we must necessarily have Consuls. Seamen are to be protected in their rights, vessels cleared, and manifold duties performed, under the laws that exist between nations. A careful sifting of these officials will probably disclose that in places, resident Consular agents will be as effective as any, and these will act for the fees. In other cases, where salaries are paid, they are generally far too small to answer the requirements, or pay the expenses of the position. What can be saved by appointing resident agents, might very properly be applied to properly increase the salaries of others. Where these officials are compelled to advance moneys to destitute seamen, it is certainly befitting that their salaries should afford more than a bare subsistence for themselves. We do not suppose these suggestions will be adopted for years to come; but we regard some such modification of our diplomatic system as sure to come, after a time.

PERSONAL.

LOUIS REHM, one of the late Chicago indictees, is said to be worth $1,000,000, Chicago valuation.

PROCTOR'S statement that the earth is in the last stages of existence has cast a deep gloom over base-ball and amateur theatrical circles.

VALLANDIGHAM'S grave at Dayton, O., is unmarked, even by a headstone, though a small cedar grows at its foot and another at his head.

JOYCE is writing a drama entitled "The Whisky Ring," in the hope that the audience will call "call out the author."—*Worcester Press.*

A SISTER of the late General Meade, who commanded at the battle of Gettysburg, has been appointed a copyist in the pension office in Washington.

BRET HARTE admits that he learned the printer's trade. He says he could work six quarts of type per day on a hand press, and could correct a roller as good as anybody.

HON. HESTER CLYMER has been placed at the head of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and his name ought to be sufficient to lift the party to the top of the pole.

IT was Buchanan Reade who, when a lady at table, trying to repeat it, could remember nothing beyond the first line of

"Let the toast be fair women,"

quietly whispered to her, "Let the toast be, fair woman." She did.

CHICAGO *Tribune:* Col. Henry Gildersleeve, the famous rifleman, has already become a terror to evil-doers in his new position of Judge of the Court of General Sessions. He sends up guilty men for terms of eighteen years out of a possible twenty. It is enough to bring tears to a bull's eye.

THE editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is furious because some newspaper writers occasionally use the expression "the same." He has become so accustomed to using it in answering the barkeeper when he is asked what he will take, that he can see no occasion for its employment in any other connection.

JIM BENNETT and Douglass, of Sappho fame, were together, when a jolly and outspoken young widow remarked that it was a pity that there were only two good matches in New York, and only one of those drank and the other was an idiot. Where on Douglass addressed the proprietor of the *Herald* thus pointedly: "Jim, I'm the drunkard; what are you?"

MRS. FREDERICK GRANT and Madame Mantilla, the Spanish Minister's wife, are said to be the two most beautiful women in Washington. The style is the same, both ladies having large, lustrous, liquid-brown eyes, with unfathomable depths, and the rare complexion of olive tint so clear that it surpasses in its warmth and dazzling beauty the radiance of any rose and white type of loveliness.

GENERALITIES.

JOHN STILLWAGON, a private banker of Buffalo, has suspended.

IN the storms around San Domingo early in January many vessels and several lives were lost.

ADVICES from the City of Mexico to the 15th state that 400 soldiers had been sent to reinforce the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande.

CENTRAL PACIFIC trains are blocked in snow near Wells station, Utah. The Northern road has also been blocked by snow since Friday.

IT is stated that European Governments have reserved their replies to the American note on the Spanish Cuban question until they have exchanged views.

BARNHARD MEYLAN, arrested in New York on suspicion, has been recognized as a thief wanted at Detroit, where he is said to be charged with stealing $800 in gold.

A PARTY of gentlemen from St. Louis are visiting Cincinnati, examining the Zoological Gardens, with a view of establishing a similar institution in their own city.

THE Boston papers publish disclosures affecting E. D. Winslow, the well known journalist and politition, and known as one of the principal owners of the Boston *News* and *Post*, though it is not believed that either of these papers is affected by his transactions, which are now coming to light. Notes amounting to $7,000 negotiated in one of the national banks by Winslow are known to bear forged endorsements, and it is alleged that when the amount of his forged paper is fully ascertained by investigation, it will reach over $100,000. Winslow left last Thursday, accompanied by his family, for parts unknown.

AT Cincinnati on Monday afternoon, while Mike Higgins, an employe of the gas company, was walking up Pleasant street a number of school children from an adjoining school yard ran before him and somewhat impeded his progress. Higgins became insanely angry at this, and seizing one of the lads, named F. Steinfeld, deliberately threw him into the catch basin of the Main street sewer. Wm. Ruhl, who was passing, jumped and rescued the boy, although in so doing he was almost drowned. The excitement among the people in the neighborhood was intense, and Higgins would, undoubtedly have been mobbed but for his speedy arrest and imprisonment in the station house.

Returning Courage.

From the New York Times.

It is a good omen of returning prosperitp that people are beginning to look for better times.

It is no doubt true that the dullness of business which has afflicted the country ever since the period of panic was a necessary consequence of the panic itself and of the extravagance which produced the panic. It is true also that this dullness has been helpful to the community, or to speak with greater nicety, the dulness of trade has been due to the general practice of economy, which has been a most wholesome thing, and was necessary to the recovery of the country from the effects of a wasteful and wild financial debauch. All this has been said again and again, and there is no gainsaying its truth; but it is also true that the habit of thinking business dull and times hard sometimes prolongs the existence of the state of affairs out of which it comes. A wasteful confidence in the future of business is in itself capable of paralyzing business; and hence, when men begin to expect renewed prosperity, their hopes may largely help to produce the looked for revival. Their own courage gives courage to others, and if the time be ripe for recovery, as the hope itself indicates that it is, recovery cannot be long postponed after men begin to expect it.

Latterly the symptoms of reviving hope have been many and marked. Business men and the newspapers unite in expecting a better state of business this year than there has been since 1873, and their expectations are not likely to be altogether disappointed. We have retrenched in every possible way. We have learned economy and practiced it sharply. We have worn out our old clothes, used up superfluous stocks of goods, and saved in the process more millions of dollars than many people imagine. We have worked down to a good foundation, and the walls may rise securely now. Purchases have been postponed until they can be postponed no longer, and the necessary purchases of a people who have abstained from buying for the space of more than two years must of themselves create a considerable volume of business. There is wanting only courage, and this seems coming.

A Napoleonic Reminiscence.

Count Segur, whose memoirs have, at his own request, been only published now after his death, confirms what is already known of Napoleon the First's superstition and fatalism. The veteran historian instances the Emperor's intense alarm, when the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris, caught fire and was destroyed during Napoleon's marriage to the Austrian Princess Maria Louisa. Long afterward the Emperor connected Austria's treachery with that event, and expressed himself greatly relieved when he was told at the battle of Dresden in 1813, that Schwarzenberg had been killed in the enemy's lines. This, however, proved untrue, for the general who had fallen was Moreau, whom Napoleon himself had banished on a false charge, and who had taken service under the Austrian Government. Prince Schwarzenberg lived to lead the allied armies into Paris the next year, taking up his residence in the new palace which had been built meanwhile on the site of the mansion whose conflagration had inspired Napoleon

The Drummer's Recall.

O Drummer, dear Drummer! 'tis ten days ago
Since we last had an order from you;
We're all getting frightened spite of your blow,
And things look confoundedly blue.
Oh! tell us, oh! tell us, why don't you sell bills
In your travels all over the West?
Your silence our breasts with anxiety fills,
And now it is passing a jest.
Chorus—Come home, come home, come home,
O Drummer! O Drummer! come home.

Ten dollars a day expenses have been
While over this country you roam;
O Drummer! O Drummer! you'd better sell goods,
Or else you'd better come home,
You'd better come back and make no more tramps,
And then you won't feel quite so frisky;
For we're thinking our boy has spent most of our stamps
In burning cigars and bad whisky.
Chorus—Come home, etc.

We're all waiting here with the goods in our store,
And feeling decidedly query;
O darling Guerilla! please travel no more,
But please to come back to us here;
We're waiting in patience, but waiting in vain,
For a glance at your rubicund face;
And, when you come back, you won't travel again,
For another will travel in your place.
Chorus—Come home, etc.

Advice to an Expectant Bride.

The following letter was recently addressed to a lady about to become a bride, by a gentleman acquaintance, in acknowledgement of the receipt of her wedding card. It gains a melancholy interest from the fact that the young wife died soon after her marriage:

I am holding some pasteboard in my hands, Addie!—three stately pluckings from the bush of ceremony! I am gazing upon a card, and upon a name—a name with which your gentle life began, a name with which your throbbing heart was lost. There is nothing strange about that card. The maiden sign still looks up from it, calm and customary, as it looked on many a friendly visit, as it lies in many a formal basket. I am gazing, too, upon a card where the nearer parent tells the world she will be "At Home," one day, and that is nothing new! But there is another card, whose mingling there puts a tongue of fire into this speechless pasteboard, enameling fate on commonplace! It tells us that feeling is maturing into destiny, and that these cards are but the pale heralds of a coming crisis; when a hand that has pressed friends' hands and plucked flowers shall close down on him to whom she shall be friend and flower forever after. I have sent you a few flowers to adorn the dying moments of your single life. They are the gentlest types of a delicate and durable friendship. They spring up by our side when others have deserted it; and they will be found watching over our graves when those who should cherish have forgotten us. It seems meet to me that a past so calm and pure as yours should expire with a kindred sweetness about it; that flowers and music, kind friends and earnest words, should consecrate the hour when a sentiment is passing into a sacrament. The three great stages of our being are the birth, the bridal, and the burial. To the first we bring only weakness—for the last we have nothing but dust! But here, at the altar, where life joins life, the pair come throbbing up to the holy man, whispering the deep promise that arms each with the other heart, to help on in the life-struggle of care and duty. The beautiful will be there, borrowing new beauty from the scene. The gay and the frivolous, they and their flounces, will look solemn for once. And youth will come, to gaze on all its sacred thoughts pant for; and age will totter up to hear the old words repeated that to their own lives have given the charm. Some will weep over it as if it were a tomb, and some will laugh over it as if it were a joke; but two must stand by it, for it is fate, not fun, this everlasting locking of their lives. And now, can you, who have quenched it over so many bending forms, can you come down at last to the frugal diet of a single heart? Hitherto you have been a clock, giving your time to all the world. Now you are a watch, buried in one particular bosom, warming only his heart, marking only his hours, and ticking only to the beat of his heart—where time and feeling shall be in unison, until these lower ties are lost in that higher wedlock where all hearts are united around the great Central Heart of all. Hoping that calm sunshine may hallow your clasped hands, I sink silently into a signature.

D. S. C.

Securing a Situation.

"I observe by the records that your name is Henry Clay Greenlaw," remarked His Honor, as a very tall and very slim colored citizen was pushed along.

"De same, sah."

"It is the solemn duty of every colored mother in the land to name her sons after Henry Clay and her daughters after Martha Washington. If you had been named after a Chicago alderman I should have disdosed of your case in ten seconds."

"Yes, sah."

"Now, then, Henry Clay and so forth, you were found drunk on a pier, and it piers to me from your general look that you are not entirely sober yet."

"Ize from de Souf, sah, looking for a place in some hotel."

"This Court knows no East, no West, no North or South, Henry Clay. You were found doubled up over a barrel, sick, discouraged and weary-hearted, and on the way up here you tried to bite the officer. As bad a man as Sixteen String Jack was, we never read that he tried to bite a New York policeman."

"What I wants is to git a place as waiter," put in the prisoner.

"This court is supposed to be an office of intelligence, but is not an intelligence office. Nevertheless, I think I can secure you such a place. I'll put you where you'll waiter long time before you find a chance to get inebriated again."

"Yes, sah—bleeged, sah."

"No thanks, Henry Clay. I'm going to send you to the Island. I feel kindly toward you, and as I don't want you to shiver around the streets and fall into bad company I shall send you over to my boarding house until the summer blossoms make the birds warble little poems of joyful praise."

"Yes, sah. What's de wages, sah?"

"You can settle that over there. They have recently cut down on salaries, and you must not expect too much."

Collisions of Sun and Stars.

When we duly take all these things into the account, the case of our solar system will appear as only one of a thousand cases of evolution and dissolution with which the heavens furnish us. Other stars, like our sun, have undoubtedly started as vaporous masses, and have thrown off planets in contracting. The inference may seem a bold one, but it after all involves no other assumption than that of the continuity of natural phenomena. It is not likely, therefore, that the solar system will forever be left to itself. Stars which strongly gravitate toward each other, while moving through a perennially resisting medium, must in time be drawn together. The collision of our extinct sun with one of the Pleiades, after this manner, would very likely suffice to generate even a grander nebula than the one with which we started. Possibly the entire galactic system may, in an inconceivably remote future, remodel itself in this way; and possibly the nebula from which our own group of planets has been formed may have owed its origin to the disintegration of systems which had accomplished their career in the depths of the bygone eternity.—*Atlantic.*

A "Theatrical Sensation."

One of the "gods" at McVicker's last night, says the Chicago *Tribune*, created quite a sensation by an ejaculation, which, while an historical anachronism, was not wholly inappropriate. King Henry V. had just mastered the situation in the marriage scene, and was sealing the matter by bestowing the regal kiss upon the newly-made Queen, when an urchin in the gallery, unable longer to repress his gratification and delight at the pleasing scene, delivered himself in quite audible tones of those words so significant of appreciation, "Yum, yum, yum." The effect on the audience was immediately perceptible in a slight titter, which gradually broadened into a polite cachination, but finally ended in real downright laughter, and even applause.

Brighter Times Ahead.

The Boston *Herald* has had an interview with the manager of a large New England cotton mill, and this individual is very positive and sanguine. He believes the business depression is almost wholly caused by over-production; and he also sees—or believes he sees—clear signs that the end is near, and that there are brighter times ahead. "The West and South," he says, "were the first to feel the effects of the panic, and they are the first to recover from it. West of Buffalo the revival in business is apparent everywhere. The hard times are practically ended there. The best business ever done by Western agents in our line was done in Chicago during the past season."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. B. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, [illegible] F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. Schmertz, Christopher Ruttenber[illegible] Hartman, Robert U. Oberlin, Ohio

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

NEW GOODS, A

AT. WM SEMPLE'S

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New additions having been made to our present attractive stock of Dress Goods, the assortment will be found unusually complete in every variety.

Black Alpacas & Mohairs,

Just taken out of Custom House, in every quality, will be found extra good value for the money. A very complete line of

BLACK CASHMERES

All-wool; Black Cashmeres, Silk Warp; Black Dress Goods of all kinds. Colored Cashmeres and Merinos; Drap De Etes and Fine Goods.

Camel's Hair Suitings,

Plain and Plaid. Knickerbocker Suitings, new variety; Plain and Plaid Fine Saltings to match.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

Extra good value; bargains in Colored Dress Silks, Silk Repps, Peplins, &c. A very large assortment of

Popular Dress Goods

From 12½ cents up, worth much more. Extra good bargains in

Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans,

For men and boys' wear, and the lowest prices for

FLANNELS,

And all classes of

HEAVY WOOLEN GOODS.

B. & B.,

128 FEDERAL ST.

Interesting Items!

100 PIECES
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 37½c and 40c, worth 10c a yard more.
One case 36-inch
AMERICAN CASHMERES,
At 40c, in all the choice shades.
Large assortment
PLAID DRESS GOODS,
From 12½c up in 26-inch goods.
Endless variety
PLAIN FINE DRESS GOODS,
From 25c to 50c, that are special bargains.
200 FELT SKIRTS,
At $1.00 each, extra quality, manufactured by the Seamless Clothing Co., and superior to any other make.
NEW SHIRT FRONTS.
NEW SHIRT CUFFS.
Special bargain; 35 dozen Shirt Fronts at 35c.
HAMBURGS.
Second large arrival Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, very choice patterns, and at prices seldom equaled and never surpassed.
350 PIECES NEW
REGISTERED EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS,
From 45c to $1.25 per piece of 12 yards, that are only about half price.
Extra bargain in best makes of
MUSLINS,
Yard wide, at 8½c, 10c and 12½c, never so low before.

Boggs & Buhl,

128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—Ladies' New Cloaks. Having bought two lots of Cloaks under style medium price Cloaks at 30c to 75c on the dollar, we are offering special inducements.

AMNESTY BILL.

Em Nasty Bills they talk so much about Don't Bother Me Since I have tried the New System, buying for Cash at Wholesale Price. So say we all.

READ!

Ladies' Nubias	23c
Men's Suspenders	29c
Men's Shaker Rib ½ Hose, per pair	19c
Men's Merino ½ Hose, 2 pair for	25c
Men's Rib Shirt or Drawer	50c
12 pieces Colgate's Soap	60c
Men's Scarfs (Wool)	48c
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for	25c
Garnet Sleeve Buttons	23c

Cashmere Lace and Ties.
Embroidering in great variety.
Sealed Goods on counter at great bargains.

J. D. CARLISLE,

87 FIFTH AVENUE.

Successful Music Books.

Getze's School for Parlor Organ.
It is already in the hands of 30,000 learners and players on Reed Organs, and deserves this and greater success. Contains 176 graded lessons, including nearly 50 agreeable Pieces, a dozen Songs, and 25 short Voluntaries. $2.00.

Centennial Coll. for Old Folks Concerts, New, 40c
Shining River. The next book for your Sabbath School, 35c

Bellak's Analytical Method
FOR PIANOFORTE.
As the very first instruction book, (for the first 3 months on the Piano), nothing could be better. Very easy pieces, nicely fingered graded. Does away, mostly, with the dryness and drudgery of the first quarter. In paper 75c.

HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR, $1.00.
For High Schools, Academies, Seminaries.

Gems of English Song.
A large, elegant collection of Choice Songs, with Piano or Reed Organ accompaniment. 232 pages, Sheet Music size. $2.50 in boards; $3.50 in cloth.
All books mailed, post-free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEDDING PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.
HEINE'S MISCELLANIES.

Prose Miscellanies from Henrich Heine.
Translated by S. L. FLEISHMAN. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.50.
"The selections are well chosen, and are sufficiently extended and copious to exhibit the general qualities of Heine's style."—*Boston Journal.*

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N. W. corner 4th and Race streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACAROONS, Cocoanut Drops, Ratilas, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Water Soda, Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JOSEPH A. FLEMING & CO.,
947 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY

TTRACTIVE ST

IN EVERY DEPARTM

WHOLESALE

, Nos. 165, 167 a

New Goods Opening Daily!

New Styles White Piques, Fleece-lined Piques, Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks, Plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets, Swisses and Tarlatanes, all colors.

Linen & Victoria Lawns,

Tucked and Puffed Muslins.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Skirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Chemise.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Drawers.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Nightgowns.
Infants' Plain and Embroidered Robes.
Infants' Plain and Embroidered Short Dresses.
Infants' Plain and Embroidered Chemise and Bibs.
Infants' Embroidered Merino Shawls.
White Honeycomb and Turkish Sacquings.

Fancy Sacquings for Children.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino

UNDERWEAR

Misses' and Children's

Union Suits!!

Infants' Capes and Cloaks.
Ladies' Plain and Embroidered White Waists.
Ladies' Calico and Percale Shirt Waists.
Plain and Fancy White and Colored Aprons.
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Pillow Shams.
Pillow and Bolster Slips, &c.
Hoop Skirts, Panniers, in all makes and styles.
French Forms, Corset Covers, &c.

Table and Piano Covers,

All colors, with plain, embossed or gold borders.

Ladies' Shawls and Cloaks,

Sacques, Costumes, Suits, &c. Gents', youths' and boys' Ready made Clothing. Full and complete stock

AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

SILK DEPARTMENT

Jos. Horne & Co.'s RETAIL STORES,

AT

Bargain Prices

BLACK DRESS SILKS!

In the following well tested brands: C. J. Bonnet & Co., Hand-Spun, Guinet and Pousen.

Dark Colored Silks

In all the popular colorings.

Light Colored Silks

In all the new tints for

PARTY WEAR.

Striped and Plaid Velvets for Costumes.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

"A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY."

The Peerless Clothes Wringer

WARRANTED.

est White Rubber Rolls; Metal Journal Boxes; Best Selected Maple Frame; Only Patent Crank a tening; Best Tub Attachment; Simple, Durable and Efficient.

CAUTION: Iron Frame Wringers and Wringers without Cog Wheels have proved failures, and we have stopped making them.

The Peerless is sold on weekly payments by
RANKIN & MECK,
153 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
y79-s&w

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

AROMATIC

Schiedam Schnapps

This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative

TONIC! DIURETIC!

Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
MACH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADEPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Birmingham Streets.

JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN
STREETS.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, [illegible] bbls. Nazareth, for sale by

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

JANUARY 26.

OCK AND GOO

ENT OF THE HOUSE,

AND RET

nd 169 Federal St

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Hemp and Cottage Carpets

One, two and three ply Ingrain Carpets.
Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets, all new styles and patterns.
Plain, Checked and Striped Straw Mattings.
Plain and Striped Cocoa Mattings.
Stair, Table and Floor Oil Cloths.
Window Blinds and Window Hollands.
Window Shadings and Fixtures.

STAIR RODS AND FIXTURES.

Curtain Damasks, Window and Vestibule Laces, Lace Curtains in pairs and sets, Lace Lambrequins, &c.
Straw and Cocoa Door Mats, Thread Mats.
Brussels Rugs, Foot stools, Ottomans.

SPRING BEDS

Husk Mattresses, Cotton Mattresses and Pillows.
Elastic Sponge for pillows, &c.
White and colored Blankets.
Calico, Delaine and Repp Comforts.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS.

Handsome White Marseilles

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. M. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1876. }

There was a better demand for loans at our banks yesterday, but not enough to make a feature of it. There is still a predominance of caution at the banks, paper being very closely scrutinized, and doubtful offerings rejected. Real estate continues absolutely flat,—the depression being very great. Rents are coming down, and yet there are many houses unrented. Business continues depressed, with only occasional indications of relief.

The London *Economist*, in discussing the financial prospects of the year, remarks first on the fact that the plentifulness of loanable funds in Lombard street is greater at this time than has ever before been the case. With this plethora the loan market is virtually in a state of chronic panic as far as investments and trade are concerned —foreign trade is at a stationary point—loans to foreign countries have come almost to an end. There seems little likelihood of any great improvement in trade or investments, and the surplus of loanable funds may therefore be expected to continue.

Upon the whole, therefore, says the London *Economist*, we expect that there will, during the present year, be a general preponderance of cheap money, broken as lately by sudden augmentations of value, which will not last long, which we hope will not be excessive in magnitude, but which will be puzzling, because they cannot be foreseen. An ordinary law interspersed at irregular intervals with rapid and perplexing elevations, seems the present probability, though it is not a very cheerful one.

The rates for money have fallen during the week, both here and in London. The cause of the fall here was the return flow of currency from the West, the New York banks having gained more than $5,000,000 in legal tender notes, besides nearly half as much more in National Bank notes. The surplus reserve of the banks is now nearly $14,000,000. In London, the movement of specie to the Continent was checked by the advance of the Bank of England discount rate to 5 per cent., and the Bank has since gained specie; accordingly, though the Bank rate is 5 per cent there is no difficulty in getting "prime" three months' bills discounted elsewhere at 3⅞ to 4 per cent. The turn towards ease in the London money has had little effect on securities. Here it has been very different, and all securities which are safe investments have been in such demand as to advance prices materially. In addition, there has been a brisk speculation in shares of sufficiently doubtful value to create a difference of opinion as to what their market price should be. With the close of the year the large majority of professional speculators in Wall street were, short" of stocks, and they have since, not feeling safe in their position, been buying them back, their purchases having created a demand sufficient to carry prices up from two to ten "points" in this covering movement. Several of the smaller "bear" speculators have failed, and one Stock Exchange house—Dickinson & Co.—of high standing, both in respect to character and means. The outside public have had little or nothing to do with the upward speculation, although there is a growing opinion that railroad property has passed the point of extreme depression for the next few years; this opinion being encouraged by the more economical management of railroad corporations, but chiefly by the modification of the Granger influence, as is shown by recent events in Wisconsin, where the Granger madness was most virulent.—*New York Nation.*

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113	5-20's 1865—coupon	121¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	10-40's	119
" 1881, registered	119	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	116⅞
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	119¾
5-20's 1867	122		

RAILWAYS			
N. Y. Cen.	116⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	21⅝
Erie	17⅜	Union Pacific	66⅞
L. S.	97⅜	Toledo & Wabash	27
C., C. & I. C.	93¼	Harlem	136
St. Paul	39¼	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref.	69¾	American Express	58⅞
Michigan Central	67⅞	U. S. Express	69
Do. Centrs	61⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	83⅝
North Western. Com.	47⅞	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref.	59⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅜
Rock Island	107⅞	Mannibal & St. Jos.	21⅜
Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅝	Panama	0
Pacific Mail	33¾	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	77⅞		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56	Cen. Trans (B)	45⅝
Reading (S)	43¾	Empire Do. (B)	51⅝
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	136⅝	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (A)	96
Oil Creek	14⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	82
Lehigh Valley (B)	68		

NEW YORK, January 25, 1876.

Money 5a6; closing at 5; prime mercantile paper 6a7, with exceptions at 5½. The customs receipts were $441,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $107,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling was 485½ a488. Gold was steady at 113¾. The carrying rates were 3 to 5. Governments were active and higher. The demand for investment continues. Railroad bonds were strong and in active demand, with Northwest consolidated gold coupon as a feature. State securities were quiet. Stocks were firm and higher in some instances. The features were Ohios, Erie, St. Paul, Western Union, Lake Shore and Northwest. The knowledge of the latter company successfully marketing large quantities of land bordering on its road helps to strengthen its securities. The transactions aggregated 129,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwests, 31,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore, and 11,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 118; do of '67, 119¼; do of '68, 122; 10-40s, 119¾; coupons, 119; new 5s, 120¾; new 6s, 119¾; currency sixes, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46¾; do new, 44¾; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 77; Pacific Mail, 34¾; Adams Express, 103¾; Fargo Express, 83¾; U. S. Express, 57½; American Express, 57½; New York Central, 110¾; Erie, 17½; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 136; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 61¾; Lake Shore, 67; Union Pacific, 68¼; Illinois Central, 97¾; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 47½; do preferred, 59¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 39¾; do preferred, 74; Toledo & Wabash, 106; do preferred, 107; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 42; Chicago & Alton, 100½; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Burlington & Quincy, 153; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 21½; Indiana Central, 4½; Atlantic & Pacific, 24; Ohio, 118; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104½; Central Pacific, 105½; Union, 103; Union grants, 100½; Mariposa, 8; preferred, 8½; Panama, 134; Missouri Pacific, 112.

LONDON, January 25.—It is thought the bank rate will be reduced on Thursday. The bank is doing no discount business at all. The inclination of Continental exchanges continues favorable to England in consequence of large purchases of stock here for account of Continental dealers. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £15,000. Consols: money, 93 15-16; account, 94; 5-20s of 1865, 105½; do '67, 107 1-4; 10-40s, 107 1-4; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 100; Erie, 15½; preferred, 32.

PARIS, January 25—5 P. M.—Rentes, 66f 45c.

FRANKFORT, January 25.—U. S. new 5s, 100.

Chicago Seed Market.

The demand for clover was fair, and the market was firm at a slight advance in prices. Other kinds quiet and steady, and values unchanged. Sales of fair to good [illegible] were reported at $2.20a2.40; prime [illegible] at about $2.45. Medium clover [illegible]s.15, and $8.20a8.25 was paid for [illegible]ording to quality. Flax was [illegible]1.50. Hungarian and [illegible]ckwheat s[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, January 25, 1876. }

Trade in general merchandise continues much the same as it has been for some time past, rather tame, but it is expected that there will soon be a change for the better. Our merchants generally hope for an increased trade within the next week or two, and it is earnestly hoped that their expectation may be fully realized.

APPES—There is a fair local demand, but no improvement in prices; sales at $1,50a3,50 per bbl, actording to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70 per gallon.

BUTTER—There is still considerable inquiry for strictly prime, but the market for the lower grades continues dull; choice, in small packages, 28a30c.

CRANBERIES—$12a13 per bbl.

CHEESE—Demand continues to improve, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory 13¼a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

EGGS—There is possibly a little better feeling, in consequence of the change in the weather, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices remain as last quoted, 18a20c.

FLOUR—We can report a fair local trade, but no change in prices. Spring wheat flours, $6.25a6,50 for Wisconsins, and $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; new red winter wheat $6,00a6,50; old do. $6,75a7. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per lb.

GROCERIES—Our latest advices, both from New York and Baltimore, report Coffee dull and easier, and the indications are that the importers will not be able to hold the market up unless they can induce Congress to re-impose the two cents duty on imports. The stock in sight is heavy, remarkably so, and herein is the great trouble to the importers. Sugar and Molasses are quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	9¾@ 9¾
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	28	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27¾
Prime Rio	24¾@28	R. Rio, loose	27¾
Good Rio	22@24	Roasted Java	34¾
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.			
Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.			
Choice	70@75	Fair	55@60
Prime	65@70	Dark	45@50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	82	N.O. strictly prime	60
N.O. prime	72	Demarara	30@35

SOAPS.			
Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	Superior Do	6 50
Woman's Friend	5¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—The supply of strictly prime Spring continues light, and with some inquiry prices are fully sustained; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1,25a1,33; do. northwestern red, $1,35a1,38; do. northwestern white, $1,40a1,42. The receipts of Oats continue light and the stock is small, yet dealers report that it is impossible to get up prices; Penna. and Ohio mixed quotable at 40a41c; ditto white, 42a43c. Corn continues dull, with more offering than is wanted; car quoted at 48a52c, on track, for mixed to prime yellow, and the same quotations will answer for Shelled. Rye quiet and nominal at 80a82c.

HAY—The supply of baled is light, but there is not much inquiry. Timothy quoted at $17a19, and upland prairie at $12a13, as to quality and condition.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at $14a15 per ton, and Middlings at $20a23.

ONIONS—$1,25 to $1,50 per barrel, in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but there has been no quotable change in prices; 35a38c per bushel, on track, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

POULTRY — Dressed Chickens, 11a12c per lb; live ditto, 50a60c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 12a13c.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market continues easy, and, as will be seen, we have reduced some of quotations slightly. We quote:

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	14¾	Lard, Ref. for sum.	13
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. in ¾ bbls	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sm.	14¾	Do. in buckets	14¾
Do. Cured, C. C.	14¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6.50	Do. 5 lb do	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. 3 lb pails	17
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Ham Sausage	9
Mess Pork, per bbl	21.00	Chorice	—
Family Mess Pork	21.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.50
Prime Do	19.00	Do. ¼ bbls	4.75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Do. do. bbls	9.00

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in either Timothy or Clover Seeds as yet, but an increased trade is expected next month; former quoted at $2,75a3, and latter at $8,50a8,75.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 9¾a10c; country do., 8¾a8c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, January 25, 1876.

Trade, so far as relates to Pittsburgh, is more active, but the market is far from being a satisfactory condition; operators here continue to place the responsibility of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs here upon the railroads; who, it is alleged, are discriminating against this point by giving more favorable rates to competing points. Crude was quoted this P. M. at $2,02¼a2,05 for immediate shipment; $1,82¼ for United certificates, and $2,15a2,17¼ for barge oil, delivered here. Refined strong, and, as compared with yesterday, a shade higher; 14c for Philadelphia delivery, and 10¾a10¾ on cars here.

Barrels more inquired for, but unchanged; city trade, $1,30; countries, $1,15a1,20.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
T. W. Payne	Richart	79
N.W. Stevenson	Liberty O W	80
Total		159

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—15 sks oats, T. C. Jenkins; 6 tubs butter, 2 kegs lard, Henry Ess, 21 sks oats, Richart & Co; 2 bbls beans, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 keg nuts, Mrs. E. E. Brading; 20 cad tobacco, Haworth & D; 5 bbls oil, C. G. Pennock; 5 bbls whisky, Harris & Ewing; 1 car bran, L. G. Graff & Co; 10 bxs c tobacco, R. W. Jenkinson; 2 bbl bbls beer, 4 kegs do, Ben Brasi; 1, bx candies, Haworth & D; 39 old wheels, Mullins & Maloney; 410 dbl bbls, 410 do, T. W. Jenkins; 11 bxs g ware, McKee Bros; 6½ butts tobacco, E. Poerstel & Co; 14½ do, L. M. Barchardt; 10¼ do, Carter, Bros. & Co; 25 cads tobacco, H. Landis; 1 half bbl hams, J. L. Dunseath; 20 pails tobacco, Davis & Bro; 3 bxs wood, S. Boyd & Co; 4 bgs feathers, Holtzman & W; 60 kegs beer, Jas. Bnenning; 3 bbls sausage, Walker D. & Co; 1 car baled hay, John Ross; 26 sks rags, J. Benedict; 10 bbls hams, F. Sellers; 40 bxs ex coffee, Curry & Metzgar.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—2 cars hams, E. H. Myers & Co; 12 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 2 do, S. Lindsay, Jr. & Co; 3 do, D. Wallace; 5 bbls liquor, S. Klenordlinger; lot mdse, W. M. Laous; 1 box butter, 3 cks zinc, 3 boxes hware, Fleming, A. & Co; 1 oil tank, Cavitt & P; 50 bags r malt, J. S. Finch & Co; 5 cases c goods, D. M. Jenkins; 1 bbl poultry, J. W. Wade, Jr. & Son; 25 cases c goods, Reymer Bros; 30 bbls liquor, F. Kaiser & Co; 50 bxs soap, Johnson & Co; 40 do, Carter Bros; 50 bbls oil, Keil & R; 5½ liquor, Getty & Co; 12 do, E. Kaufield & Bro; 10 pkgs tobacco, Voigt, Mayer & Bruno; tobacco, Dilworth Bros; 20 bbls hams, J. P. Hanna & Co; 3 cases meat, Rea, H. & Co; 30 sks oats, Shomaker & Cr; 5 bxs butter, Braden & P; 5 do, E. Fox & Co; 43 sks oats, D. Wallace; 1 car hay, Fairman & H; 1 do oats, Keil & R; 1 lot butter and eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Head, C. & Co; 25 sks feed, Caskey, B. & Co; 7 tubs butter, H. M. Caldwell; 2 cars flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 car do, W. Haslage & Co; 1 car stone, Coleman & M; 2 cars sand, Knox, K. & Co; 1 car potatoes, P. Godell; 2 cars iron, J. Wilbert & Co; 1 car hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 car spirits, Hostetter & S; 2 cars iron, C. A. Carpenter; 1 do flour, L. Schields; 1 do, Watt, L. & Co; 1 do, Shomaker & Co; 15 bbls liquor, John Frolich; 10 do, J. J. Speck & Co; 10 do, P. Hamberger; 10 do, S. Klenordlinger.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—24 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 1 do sand, G. W. Glass; 1 do clay, Star Brick Co; 1 do ice, Chant. Lake Ice Co; 2 do coal, Penna. R. R. Co; 5 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 15 do, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co; 64 do, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 41 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 2 do hay, O. H. Allerton; 1 do lumber, G. W. Glass; 9 do stone, Lucy Furnace Co; 5 do, Shoenberger, B. & Co; 1 do em boxes, W. B. Kerr; 1 do tar, C. T. Place; 1 do brick, Jones & L; 3 do stone, Isabella Furnace Co; 3 do coal, Crescent Steel Works; 10 pails tobacco, W. H. Parks; 12 emp kegs, J. Rhodes; 2 do, Young & B; 1 do, Spencer, McK & Co; 1 box brushes, Whitmore, W. L. & Co; 1 engine, 1 fly wheels, 1 pulley, 1 box 1 pc pipe, Dr. Wm. Hunter; 2 em kegs, J. Rhodes; 1 bbl saws, Hubbard, L. B. & Co; 3 emp kegs, Z. Wainwright; 21 g hides, G. N. Hoffstott; 1 bag bags, J. M. Miller; 3 sks rags, McCullough & S; 4 sks yarn, E. S. Wright; 2 emp kegs, Spencer, McK & Co; 3 d hides, G. N. Hoffstott & Co; 2 cs powder safes, Austin Powder Co; 1 horse, E. A. Birch; 64 hides, 5 bdls s pelts, J. Callery & Co; 1 box crackers, C. L. Flaccus; 4 bbls salt, G. W. Glass; 13 sks corn, [illegible] sacks G. Ridell.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—11 boards, 2 cases mouldings, F. Pollard; 7 bxs brushes, Hill & West; 1 car fish, Garrett & S; 10 bbls apples Jacobus & S; 1 do c trees, Robert Petan; 1 do sand, Wm Haller; 41 sks potatoes, M. P. Elliott; 1 g hog, 1 bx peaches, F. G. Smith; 3 bbls oat meal, Wm. Shost; 5 do, H. F. Bingman; 25 bxs pipes, Carter, Bro. & Co; 10 rolls leather G. Groetzinger; 20 sacks c meal, A. Beckert & Son; 100 bbls lime, Adams & Co; 1 car lumber, B. Smith & Co; 1 do, Dunlevy & Co; 2 bbls, wine, Chas B. Gallesath; 1 do, P. Gallesath; 2 do, E. Debringer; 5 do, F. Kaiser & Co; 1 do L. Schmitt; 1 g stone, Lindsay & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR—4 cars wheat, Marshall, McK. & Co; 1 car barley, R. Dickey & Co; 1 do [illegible] Ford & Co; 2 do barley, Sp[illegible] & Co; 2 do wheat, McHenry [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 25, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates, cash drooping; No. 2 Chicago spring 99¼c spot; 99¼c seller April; $1,06¾ seller May; No. 3 79c; rejected 65a66c. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed 43¾a43¼c spot; 42¼c bid seller February; 46¼c bid seller May. Oats a shade higher; 31¼c bid cash; 31⅝a31⅝c seller February; 35¼c seller May; rejected 27c. Barley steady; 80c spot; 76c seller February. Rye dull; 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; $19,25 spot; $19,30 seller February; $19,37½a19,60 seller March. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $12,10 spot; $12,15 seller February; $12,30 seller March. Bulk meats quiet and firm; 7a10¾a10⅝c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1,06.

On Call Board wheat was lower; 99¼c cash; 98¾c February or March. Corn easier at 43a43½c; cash 42¾c. Oats easier; 31½c cash. Pork steady; $19,25a19,30 February. Lard weak and lower; $12,10 February; $12,37a12,40 April.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Flour in moderate request; receipts 14,000 bbls; sales western and State $4,50a4,75; common to good $5a5,35; good to choice $5,40a5,90; white wheat extra $5,95a7,80; extra Ohio $5a7,50; St. Louis $5,25a9. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal active; $2,90a3,45. Wheat dull; receipts 23,000 bush; ungraded spring nominal at $1,00a1,18; winter red western $1,30; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,23a1,25; No. 3 $1,07a1,10; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,22a1,24. Rye quiet and firm. Barley very active; 88c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn shade firmer and less doing; receipts 64,000 bush; mixed unmerchantable 54c; low mixed and mixed graded 63¼a63¾c. Oats quiet; receipts 14,000 bush; western mixed State 45a48c; white 46a52c. Hay steady; shipping 75c. Hops firm; eastern and western 10a18c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refined 8 1-4c; prime 8 5-8c. Molasses quiet at 50a60c. Petroleum firm; crude 8a8 1-16c; refined 14 1-4c; closed 18 1-2 a20 1-2c; naphtha 8 2-4a9 1-2c. Turpentine heavy at 36 1-2a37c. Eggs unchanged. Pork more active at $20,65a21,00. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; western long clear 10 5-8c; city 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 12 5-8c. Butter: choice firm, others heavy; western 16a23c; State 20a31c. Cheese firm at 6a9 2-3c. Whisky lower and nominal at $1,10a1,11.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Petroleum firm; 14a14 1-8c refined; 11 1-8a11¼c crude. Clover seed scarce, 12¾a13¾c. Flour inactive; free offering of extra at $4,25a4,62½; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5,50a6,25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6a6,50; high grades $7a6,50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1,39a1,40; western $1,40a1,15; amber $1,41a1,42; white $1,55. Rye 58c. Corn firm and fairly active; yellow 56a61c; mixed 41a43c. Whisky: $1,11 for western iron bound. Butter quiet; choice grades firm; New York and Bradford county extras 32a33c; first 28a31c; western extras 27a28c; firsts 25a26c; rolls western firsts 23c. Cheese improving and firm: New York fancy 13¾c; prime 12¾a13¼c; western fine 12¾a13¾c. Eggs dull and nominal; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware fresh 20a21c; western do 19a20c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 25.—Refined petroleum 10¾a10¾d.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Cotton steady; 6⅝a6 15-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,100 American. Wheat: receipts in three days 30,000 qrs, including 21,000 qrs American; California white wheat average 10s 1da10s 4d; do club 10s 6da11s 1d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s 6d; winter do 9s 6da10s. Flour: western canal 23s2½s. Corn: western mixed 28a28½s; new do old 30a30½s. Oats 3s3 1-2s. Lard 57½s.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Flour moderately unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed 62a62½c. Oats ungraded. Rye quiet and steady at 80a85c. Hay unchanged. Pork easier at $21a21,50. Bulk shoulders: 7c; clear rib 10¾c. Bacon: shoulders 9¾a9¾c; clear rib 12¾a12½c; hams 15½a16c. Lard, butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,11.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Cotton firm at 12¼c. Flour: Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1,25a1,30. Corn dull at 40a42c. Oats quiet at 33a33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at 78c. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $20,00. Lard quiet: Steam 12c; kettle 12¾a13c. Bulk meats quiet at 7a7¾a10¼a10¾c. Whisky higher, $1,07.

St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, January 25.—Cotton in good demand. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,32. Corn in good demand at 40a 40¼c. Oats quiet at 33a33c. Rye dull and unchanged. Rye higher at 70½c. Pork dull at $20. Lard dull at 12c. Bulk meats a shade firmer at 7a7¼a10¾c; only small lots selling. Bacon quiet at 8¾a11¾a12c. Whisky firm at $1,06; at close $1,07 asked.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 25.—Flour: demand fair and market firm; western superfine $4 a4,50; common extra $5a5,50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7,50; Illinois $6,50a8,50. St. Louis $6a9. Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65a66c. Oats: mixed and white 48a52½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,05a1,15. Corn quiet at 42a43c. Oats dull at 38a42c. Rye quiet and firm at 80a82c. Provisions firm. Pork nominal. Bacon 9¾ 11¾a12c. Bulk meats 7¼, 8, 10¼, 10¾a10⅞c. Sugar cured hams 13¾a14½c. Lard dull at 15c. Whisky $1,07.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 25.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet: No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08¾a1,12, No. 2 $1,00; No. 3 83½c. Corn nominal: No. 2 mixed 45c. Oats nominally steady: No. 2 32a32¼c. Barley firmer: No. 2 spring 96c; No. 3 55c. Rye dull: No. 1 68½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 25.—Cotton quiet at 12 1-4c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 1,600; shipments 2,000. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady; 42½a43c. Oats steady at 48a52c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard 13 1-4a14 1-4c. Bulk meats 7¾, 8, 10¾a11¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 25.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white 110 test 11c; 150 State test 12c; Michigan test 14½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 25.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 89c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held $1,08; No. 2 Bay $1,12.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, January 25.—Spirits turpentine 33¾c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 25.—Cattle: receipts 3,200 head; market quiet, but generally firmer; common to good fat cows and bulls $2,60a3,90; half fattened butchers steers $4a4,80; good fat steers $5a5,25; extra shipping nominally $5,75a6; shipments 1,000. Hogs: receipts 19,000; market fairly active and firm; at the closing about all were sold and with an upward tendency; packers $7a7,25; fancy $7,35; Philadelphias $7,30a7,55; shipments 1,580. Sheep: receipts 1,500; market active and firm; $4,75a6.

BUFFALO, January 25.—Cattle: receipts only 17 head; total for week 4,599. Market yesterday opened fairly active at ¼a¾c advance. Then the morning the demand was lighter; sales 1,800; range—Illinois steers $5a6,12½; Texas $4,85a5,00; Missouri $5,35 a6,12½; Ohios $4,25a5,62½; Indiana $4,75a 6,00. Sheep: no fresh arrivals; total for week 18,200; prices a shade to an ¾c off from closing prices of the preceding week, and about ¼c off on the opening quotations; Ohio sheep averaging 65 lbs at $4,95; 93 lbs at $6,20; 91 lbs at $5,87½; 107 lbs at $6,50; 88 lbs at $5,50; Indiana sheep averaging 98 lbs at $5,87½a6,00; 89 lbs at $5,70; 97 lbs at $5,75; Illinois sheep averaging 109 lbs at $6,50; 107 lbs at $6,25; 89 lbs at $5,50. Hog: receipts 100; total for week 5,600; no markets to-day for want of stock.

WATERTOWN, Mass., January 25.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,833; prices on Northern fell off a strong ¼c dead weight, and at the western yards nothing sold over $7 live; choice $9,75; extra $9a9,50; first quality $7,50a8,50; second $6,25a7,25; third $5a6. Sheep and lambs: receipts 15,300; prices firm, but no improvement; sales in lots at $2a3,25 each; extra $3,50a6,50.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Hogs steady; shipping grade $6,50a6,60; packing $7a7,10. Cattle a shade better; good to prime shipping steers $4,50a4,75; fair do $4a4,50; poor steers $3a4,25; choice native cows $3,50a 3,75; native stockers $2,50a4; feeders $4a 4,25.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7,10a7,35; fair to good packing $7,20a7,35; choice heavy $7,- 40a7,45.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25.—Receipts of hogs 1,650; prices $6,80a7,10.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton firm at 13a13 3-16c; futures closed quiet; January 13 5-32a13 5-16c; February 13 3-16a13 5-32c; March 13 3-16c; April 13 31-32c; May 13¾a 13 29-32c; June 14 1-16a14 3-16c; July 13 5-16 a14 1-4c; August 14 9-32c.

GALVESTON, January 25.—Cotton: middlings 12⅝c; net receipts 1,364 bales; exports to continent 230; coastwise 2,073; sales 2,028.

CHARLESTON, January 25.—Cotton: demand good; middlings 12¾a12 11-16c; net receipts 1,229 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,470; sales 1,000.

MOBILE, January 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜c; net receipts 2,819 bales; exports coastwise 486; sales 2,200.

SAVANNAH, January 25.—Cotton: middlings 12¾c; net receipts 2,419 bales; exports to continent 3,009; sales 1,831.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Wool is in fair demand and firm; supply moderate, but ample for wants; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X X and above 46a46c, X 46a47½c, medium 49a51c, coarse 43a45c; New York Michigan, Indiana and western fine 42a45c, medium 49a51c, coarse 43a45c, combing washed 58a65c, combing unwashed 38a43c; Canada coarse and medium pulled 45a48c, tub washed 50a56c, extra and merino pulled 35a37c, No. 1 super pulled 38 a42c; Texas fine and medium 24a26c; Texas coarse 21a23c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The package trade in domestic goods is moderate. Corset jeans and cottonades are in fair request. Prints and Cambrics are fairly active. Ginghams are in fair demand. Dress goods are rather more active. Cassimeres are in moderate request. Worsted coatings are [illegible]. Kentucky jeans are less active. [illegible] more in fair

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 5 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—or 0 of ft.	Change in 24 hours ft.	Rise or Fall in State of water ft.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	37	1	+8	NW	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, Ohio	42	11	+2	W	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	2	0	—7	NW	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	5	6	—3	W	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	4	1	+2	N	Clear.
Louisville	19	7	+8	SW	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	33	15	+4	Calm	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	30	7	+3	W	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	54		+7	SW	Clear.
Shreveport, La	24	5	+2	NE	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	19		—1	NW	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	26	5		N	Cloudy.

T. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE water at this point commenced to recede on Monday night, after having attained a height of 15 feet, and last evening the marks indicated 14 feet. Clear and pleasant.

THE Ironsides and barges are announced for St. Louis.

THE new iron steamer Carondelet is said to be "immense."

THE Exchange is announced to depart for Cincinnati this P. M.

THE E. H. Durfee left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh yesterday.

THE E. H. Durfee, from St. Louis, should arrive on Friday or Saturday.

THE Hornet No. 2 will depart for Louisville to-day with a tow of coal.

BOTH the Monongahela and Allegheny were falling at headwaters yesterday.

THE John A. Wood arrived at New Orleans on Sunday with her tow, all right.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed, and the Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, departed.

THE Warner and barges, from New Orleans, is due here within the next day or two.

THE work of loading the Fearless barges with steel rails for Tennessee River was commenced yesterday.

F. SMITH, steward of the Mary Bell, has quit that steamer and embarked in the restaurant business in Memphis.

MR. WM. REDMAN, an old and well-known coal operator, died rather suddenly at his residence, Braddocks Field, yesterday.

THE war of competition in the Nashville and Upper Cumberland trade has begun by the Laura Davis "tackling the Pee Line boats.

THE fine packet steamer Exchange, Capt. Shuman, with Messrs. Harbison and Dales associated in the office, is announced for Cincinnati forthwith.

THE St. Francis Belle is still high and dry at Island No. 65, and her cargo of cotton is yet on board. It will require several feet of a rise to put her afloat.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that the weather today will be partly cloudy and slightly warmer, with easterly to southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Skull Fractured.

An aged lady named Mrs. Rue was knocked down by a buggy on Penn avenue yesterday morning and had her skull fractured. She was taken to her residence, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on Penn avenue, and attended to by Dr. Duncan.

Father Gerdemann.

Owing to the disappointment of a great many who could not get into Library Hall on Monday night to hear Rev. J. W. Gerdemann lecture, the committee under whose auspices he is lecturing, have prevailed on him to deliver his famous lecture entitled "Popery vs. Public Schools," at the same place on Monday evening, the 31st inst. Seats should be secured at once, as standing room will be in demand.

The Grand A. R. Boys.

The business meeting of the Encampment of the G. A. R. will commence about noon to-day at the hall of Post 3, on Fourth avenue. The principal item of business is the election of officers.

The reception to the delegates takes place this evening at the Academy of Music, and a very entertaining programme has been prepared for the occasion. It embraces vocal and instrumental music, orations, poems, &c. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to the public. After the reception a banquet will be held at the Union Depot Hotel.

CHILD RESTORED TO SIGHT.

Grandson of John Bert, Allegheny.

My four-year-old grandson, Harry, suffered a year ago from whooping cough and severe inflammation in both eyes. I employed, in all, six of the most popular physicians during a period of ten months, but at the end of that time the child was deprived of sight, unable to bear the least ray of light, and we despaired of his ever seeing again. Dr. O. W. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, was then recommended to me, and I am happy to state, under his care the child has completely recovered sight. Next to God I am thankful to Dr. Sadler for the skill by which he has restored our little boy's eyes, and I feel duty bound to recommend him all to those effected with diseased eyes. JOHN BERT,

No. 132 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

A HEEDLESS HORSE.

Another Exciting Runaway in Allegheny.

During the past few months the horses in Allegheny have behaved themselves pretty well, but last evening a gymnastic equine made things very lively on Locock street. About four o'clock a horse attached to a wagon, driven by a man named Murphy, while passing along the street named, near the railroad bridge, became frightened and ran off. Murphy was thrown from the wagon and received several severe wounds on the back of his head. The runaway animal continued on down Anderson street, where it ran upon the cellar door in front of Fleming & Jeffries' grocery store and smashed the front window in. The cellar door then gave way and the horse dropped into the subterranean department of the building. It was soon after raised out and found sound. Murphy was taken to Slaughterbeck's drug store and his wounds dressed. The horse and wagon belong to Wm. Rossell.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Report of Deaths in the City Last Week.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in the city during the week ending Saturday last: Abcess, liver, 1; Addison's disease, 1; accident, 3; congestion of brain, 1; cancer of face, 1; cancer of pancreas, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer duodenum, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 3; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; heart dilatation, 1; hemorrhage from artery, 1; congestion of liver, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; nervous prostration, 2; old age, 1; pneumonia, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 4; puerperal convulsions, 1; acute rheumatism, 1; syphilis, acquired, 1: total, 43. Males, 25; females, 18. All white. Married 13, single 23, widows 5, widower 1. Under 1 year, 6; from 1 to 2 years, 1; from 2 to 5 years, 4; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 15 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 3; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 2; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 3; total, 43.

Thirteen cases of infectious disease were also reported, of which 2 were small pox, 3 scarlet fever, 3 diptheria, and 5 typhoid fever.

ALLEGHENY MARKETS.

Officers Nominated—Shall the Center Square be Roofed.

The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. Mr. W. C. Cooke presiding. It at once went into caucus to nominate Market Constable and Market Sweeper. For the former position the names of Wm. Smith, S. Tyler, J. Murphy, Robert Giles and Robert Boyd were suggested. On the fourth ballot J. Murphy received the nomination. For Market Sweeper, the following persons were suggested: John Hanrahan, Morris Craven, Elias Schook, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Smith, Thomas Cooley, Sol. Lightcap and Charles Snyder. On the fifth ballot Wm. Smith received the nomination. The election of Messrs. Murphy and Smith will take place at the next meeting of the committee.

It was agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $300 to meet the expenses of the committee during the year.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Market Constable and Sweeper to be hereafter under the control of Thomas H. Davis, Clerk.

A communication was received from a number of the hucksters in the Market house, complaining that certain parties are allowed to monopolize all the good stalls. On motion the communication was laid on the table.

The matter of roofing the centre square of the Market House was taken up and discussed at some length. It was stated that one of the butchers in the market offered to rent the entire inner square in case it was roofed, and to give a bonus of $3,000 besides. The chairman submitted a petition signed by sixty butchers and gardners asking that it be roofed. Messrs. Weite, Seiling, Heagy and Hunter favored the project, believing that it would increase the revenue from the market. It was also thought that if the roof was put on, a tower for the alarm bell should be built in it at the same time. No action was taken in the matter, and Mr. Cooke withdrew his petition in order to submit it to Councils.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Legislative Committee Proposition to Take a Recess—Action of Citizens With Whom it Accords—Expressions of the Several Investigators.

[illegible] favoring and investigation by the Legislature had much to do with the action taken, though the postponement was made for that reason alone. Another reason for adjournment was that the witnesses wanted to-day had not yet made their appearance, and a third reason was that Mr. Bakewell preferred to await the arrival of Colonel Noves to assist him, although willing to go on himself if everything was in readiness. Mr. Bakewell was on hand promptly yesterday morning, and accompanying him on the early train were Messrs. Swartzwelder and Doty, the lawyers in the case, Mr. Gill, Miss Pence, Miss Nieman and several reporters. None of the members of the Board of Directors, however, were on hand.

A POSTPONEMENT.

Immediately after the arrival of the party at the institution the session was begun by Mr. Bakewell, calling order, when Mr. Avery advanced and said that in consultation with Mr. Gill, on the other side, they had agreed to ask for a postponement of the investigation until to-morrow.

Mr. Bakewell replied that he had no desire to use the parties to the meaning of the investigation to-day if both sides requested it.

Mr. Avery replied that his object in asking the continuance was not that he was not ready to go on to-day, but because that under the circumstances he thought better that a postponement should be had until to-morrow.

Mr. Bakewell said then as both sides had requested it he would adjourn the session until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Col. A. G. Noyes is expected here to-day, and until his arrival it is not definitely known whether the Board of Charities will give way, temporarily or entirely, to the Legislative Committee. The committee appointed by the Legislature, and who are expected to begin their investigation, are as follows: Messrs. Plummer, Thornton, Yerkes, Jackson and Vodges.

The

RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE,

under which the committee was appointed, empowers them to send for persons and papers, but whether, under the peculiar circumstances of their creation, the committee have the power to issue subpœnas, is seriously questioned. Under the law none but joint committees, that is, committees composed of members both brances of the Legislature have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses, and as the present committee are made up exclusively of members of the lower House it would seem that, in this respect, they are powerless. However, this will be the first question decided in their first session. It is not likely that there will be any clash between the representatives of the Board of Charities and the Legislative Committee. That is far the disposition to harmonize all discords, and proceed to the completion of a thorough investigation.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John Leary, bankrupt, of Erie county. On petition an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

D. W. Evans, bankrupt, this city. An injunction granted against the Masonic Fund Society.

T. F. Bailey, bankrupt, of this city. The composition proceedings were finally confirmed.

C. A. McGonigie, bankrupt, of Blair county. Petition of D. J. Davis, a creditor for the ascertainment of a lien was presented and the matter referred to Register Brotherline.

R. E. Sellers & Co., bankrupts, of this city. Composition proceedings finally confirmed.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, this city. On petition order made for sale of certain personal property.

George J. Rogers, bankrupt of Allegheny county. Assignees petition for an allowance for counsel fees presented and referred to Register Harper.

In the case of Thomas Richey vs. Wm. M. Lloyd, of Blair county, an order was made allowing the name of J. M. Thompson and John Thompson, creditors, to be stricken from the petition for adjudication.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. Assignee's report confirmed *nisi*.

In admiralty in the case of S. M'Guire vs. the steamer Emma Graham, on motion, a rule was granted on defendant to show cause why decree should not be entered in favor of libellant for want of sufficent answer. Returnable on the 1st proximo.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

John Litzenberger was convicted of malicious mischief, and acquitted of receiving stolen goods.

The jury was out in the case of Chas. Lindenstetter, indicted for assault and battery.

George Nein is on trial on a charge of larceny by bailee.

James Grady, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of A. Burkhart, was acquitted.

Frank P. Byrnes, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of W. B. Ross, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

R. W. Bowden, *alias* Wm. Bell, indicted for fraudulently making and uttering a written instrument, pleaded guilty. A. P. Burchfield was the prosecutor.

Frank P. Byrnes, indicted for misdemeanor under the Livery Act was acquitted, and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Geo. Rothboth, John Bell, John H. Eader, James Hanlon, August Schaffer, W. Bailey, alias Rowel, John H. Cummings, A. Randall, Mary Harrington, Lawrence Fennagle, John Hoerr, Christ Lutz, Charles Harboch, Jacob Luckey, Sebastian Debenatt, Margaret Reily, P. M. Sibbett, John Campbell, Jr., John Hawkins, C. P. Ross, August Fecke, B. Hennessay, Charles Phillips, Chas. Geddings, Frank Merriman, E. W. Merriman, Wm. Haley, John Byrne.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The Commonwealth vs. J. C. Lanahan, impleaded with J. K. McMillan. Action on a bond. On trial.

Zadock Street vs. Lyman Rhoads, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $272.

Levi Berwald & Co. vs. the Fame Insurance Co., two cases, previously reported. Jury out.

John B. McCune's executors vs. James O'Neill; action to recover for hay sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $18.92.

Trial List for To-Day.

Cowan vs. Duquesne Savings Bank.

Holmes vs. Hall et al.

Turner, administrator, vs. Henry.

Herman, in trust, vs. Huckestein (2).

Ward vs. Shaffer et al.

Seitz vs. Heyl.

Bidwell vs. Eldridge & Boreman.

Maloney vs. Penn avenue B. & L. A.

Lewis vs. Ross et al.

Cavanaugh vs. McPherson et al.

Quinn vs. McGarr, administratrix.

McCullough vs. Reid Executors et al.

Sanda & Eaineman, use, vs. McKelvy.

Diamond vs. Diamond et al.

Throp vs Sarver.

Brown vs. Smith et al.

Nuns vs. Rowley.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

George Billeb and Mary A., his wife, vs. the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad Company. Action to recover damages for the killing of plaintiff's child. On trial.

Annie Fox by her next friend vs. James Fox. James S. Young appointed examiner and to take testimony.

Hamell, use of Rigby et al. for use vs. Hammell, minor. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why John R. Allen and wife should not be allowed to interplead and to be made defendants. Returnable first Saturday of February.

Bahmer vs. Bahmer. On motion of W. C. [illegible], attorney for libellant, the court appointed Alfred J. Treacy commissioner to take testimony on the part of libellant.

Fell by her next friend vs. Fell. On motion of W. C. Moreland, Esq., attorney for libellant, Thomas H. Davis, Esq., was appointed a commissioner to take testimony on the part of libellant.

In the case of the Citizens' Mutual Building & Loan Association vs. George Brawdy, the auditor's report was presented and confirmed nisi.

Hugh McAteer and wife vs. Andrew Harcum, John Boyle and John Matthews; jurors withdrawn and judgment of non pros. with leave to plaintiffs to move the Court *in banc* to take it off.

Jacob Lonerbaugh vs. Philip Clows. Verdict for plaintiff for $561.66. An action for meat sold and delivered.

John W. Hammill vs. John Rabe. On trial. Action for damages for improper relations with plaintiff's wife.

The jury is out in the cases of Irwin vs. West's executors.

Matterly Addis vs. City of Pittsburgh. Verdict for defendant.

Trial List for To-day.

McKenney & Son vs. Tenth Ward Bank.

Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan et al.

Craney vs. Ross et al.

Elliott vs. McDermott.

Chambers vs. Gregg.

Andrews vs. Warren.

Addis vs. City of Pittsburgh.

Keegan vs. McNish et al.

Shoup and wife vs. Golden.

Brodeat vs. Prager.

Marshall vs. Anderson Balance Company.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of John Bell deceased, in partition Rule to show cause why petition for partition should not be granted.

Estate of John Linton deceased, in partition. Report of sale of real estate confirmed.

Estate of Kraus et al., minors. Max Schaefer appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Court Brevities.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the resignation of Harris Kingsold of Ebensburg, Cambria county, as United States Commissioner, was presented and accepted.

R. B. Petty commenced proceedings in ejectment yesterday in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 against John Meyer and George Koch to obtain possession of a lot on Fifth avenue running back to Forbes street. He also brought a similar action against John Meyer and Leonard Bucker to recover fourteen acres of land in Killbuck township.

PERSONAL.

***William XXIV., of Allegheny, was killed yesterday by Legislative action.

***Erasmus Wilson will reply to "The Press" toast at the G. A. R. banquet to-night.

***Special Agent Cochran, of the Treasury Department, is again in the city on Government business.

***Mr. William Redman, of Braddock's Fields, a well known coal merchant, died yesterday morning of erysipelas.

***Governor Hartranft will be present this evening at the annual Encampment of the G. A. R. He will likely visit the High School this afternoon.

***Johnny Hamill has gone to Philadelphia to consult the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College in relation to his eyesight, which was impaired by his sickness.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offences and Petty Criminalities.

JAMES MITCHELL, Martin Handel and Wm. Fay were committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor for chicken thieving on Monday night.

A boy of seventeen, Wm. McClelland, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days yesterday, by the Mayor, for having in his possession an overcoat regarding which he could give no satisfactory account. The garment contained a handkerchief marked "John A. Wilson."

YESTERDAY Benjamin Myers was taken into custody on suits for larceny, preferred by J. M. Patterson and L. Stetzer, storekeepers in Lawrenceville. Mr. Patterson alleges that the accused stole from him a ham, one sack of feathers and two sacks of flour, while Mr. Stetzer alleges that he was instrumental to the extent of a turkey worth $1.25. The prisoner will have a hearing to-day.

HOMŒOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Jackson's, No. 161 (formerly 64) street, above Sixth avenue.

Bakers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Morrin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour mixed with [illegible]. It requires baking sooner and a quicker oven. Sold by grocers.

AGITATED ALDERMEN.

Behold How Great a Blaze a Little Fire Kindleth — The "Aldermanic Outrages" Denounced in Terms that Are Unmistakable—Some Other Business Transacted Incidentally.

Another meeting of the Aldermen was held at Smith & Lang's Hall, on Liberty street, last evening, to take action on the report of the Committee on Organization, and to discuss Aldermanic matters in general. Alderman O'Donnell occupied the chair, and Alderman Logan acted as Secretary.

After the meeting came to order the report of the committee before mentioned was presented and read, as follows:

1. This association shall be known as the Association of the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of Allegheny County.

2. The officers of the association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three, the committee to draft rules and bylaws for the government of the association.

3. The committee calls the especial attention of this meeting and the aldermen and justices of the peace of Allegheny county to the fact that only through a permanent organization can we act in a manner in all matters of legislation and the mutual benefit of each other. Also, that we should hold a meeting at least once a week.

JOSEPH BUTLER, Chairman.

M. F. CASSIDY, Secretary.

The report was adopted without amendment or dissent.

INCIDENTAL BUSINESS.

Alderman Koenig moved that the meeting organize permanently.

Alderman O'Donnell opposed this on the ground that the attendance was not very large. After some discussion it was decided by motion to leave the matter of organization until the next meeting, the time and place for holding it to be decided by the Executive Committee to be appointed by the Chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Aldermen Butler, Donley and Koenig. Subsequently the committee was increased to five, and Alderman D. L. Smith and Alderman Robinson, of Temperanceville, added.

Alderman Butler wanted a committee appointed to go to Harrisburg immediately and look after the proposed legislation in reference to Aldermen. He thought that if they waited until the last meeting the bills may be passed. The other members, however, were not impressed with the necessity of haste, and the matter was dropped.

Alderman O'Donnell called attention to the repeated attacks on Aldermen through the city papers, and insisted that instead of publishing almost libellous articles against the Aldermen generally, they should give specific cases and name the Aldermen. He then requested that an editorial article from yesterday's GAZETTE, entitled "Aldermanic Outrages," be read.

The request was complied with by Alderman Mark Donley.

THE STORM BREAKS.

This raised a perfect storm of indignant remonstrance. A number of aldermen had read the article before, but some of them had not. All of them were of the opinion, however, that the article was an insult to the fraternity, and should be resented.

Alderman Hugh Smith said he had been a regular subscriber for the paper for twenty-four years, and he had no intention to stop his subscription now because one of the editors took advantage of his position to make an unprovoked attack upon a body of men. But he must say that he considered that for a paper of the character and high standing of the GAZETTE, one whose circulation is so large, to make such a charge was

AN INSULT.

He could hardly believe that the article was written by one of its regular editors. He had been shocked and pained upon reading the article, and, it was to call attention to it that he had attended the meeting.

He went on to say that Aldermen have very few cases of summary conviction before them, and consequently there can be but few cases of abuse. The fine disposes of many such cases every day, and yet there is never a word said about abuse in his department, and there is far more room for complaint in reference to cases before him, because no defense is made in the Police Court, while Aldermen are compelled to hear the defendant in cases of summary conviction.

The statement in the GAZETTE'S article that one poor man had been fined $40 for a violation of the law against cruelty to animals, and that he was compelled to suffer because he had no appeal, for which he pronounced incorrect on the face of it, for two reasons. First, because the maxium fine in such cases is $10. Second, because the law allows an appeal in all cases where the amount of fine is over $20. The last speaker is correct, and also incorrect; the fine amounted to $40 on four different charges made at the same time.—Ed.] He insisted that the editor should know these facts, and displayed inexcusable ignorance in not knowing them.

HOW THEY ARE WRONGED.

The speaker believed that all the Aldermen conscientiously discharge their duties. While they have made mistakes, the cases are rare. They are few compared to those made in the Court of Quarter Sessions, from whose decision there is no appeal. There are abuses in that Court, the speaker said, and the papers know it, yet they never say a word about it. But when an Alderman does wrong, the aggrieved one runs to an editor, confident of finding a willing ear.

Unless men learned in the law are elected, the speaker did not know where suitable men for aldermen could be found, if in lieu of attorneys upright and honest citizens were selected. And it is a notorious fact that many lawyers are not fit to be aldermen. He believed that the one hundred aldermen in the two cities are as good men for the positions as could possibly be found. He believed that the

COURTS SHOULD BE VINDICATED.

If the papers should make a systematic and continued attack upon the Courts the evils resulting from the consequent loss of faith in them would be very great.

The speaker did not object to the papers publishing specific charges against Aldermen, giving the names of the officers committing the offenses, but he did not believe it should be demanded for the slandering of the few. He called upon the papers to publish the facts, and requested that if a representative of the GAZETTE was present, [which it is evident there was] that he ask the proprietors to give the facts upon which its charges were founded.

ALDERMANIC SENTIMENT.

More especially did he ask this since the sentiments of the body of Aldermen in reference to these abuses must certainly be known to the public, or it would ought to be known from the published reports of the former meetings. The Aldermen regret that these abuses exist, and are unanimous in favor of modifying them. The evil of summary convictions without appeal, the speaker said the Aldermen were not responsible for but the law in the case. But that these abuses had to be made to do is desirable to abolish the office of Alderman the speaker did not admit. The lawmakers knew this, or they would long since have taken action. The signature was known that the office is too honorable, too time-honored, to abolish.

The speaker believed that if Aldermen erred it was frequently

ON THE SIDE OF MERCY.

He knew of instances where the Alderman had paid his Constable's fees out of his own pocket to save a poor offender the tax; yet no such items were ever published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE.

The tendency of the press to traduce the character of all public officers, councilmen, legislators, and others, he considered one of the greatest evils of the day. He had actually known men to refuse to run for the Legislature because they were afraid of their characters being ruined by the papers.

THE ANIMUS OF IT.

Alderman Mark Donley thought that the article in question was written in the interest of some party, [i. e., that there were ulterior motives in the publication, intimating that Mayor McCarthy's interests were dear to the GAZETTE. However, he hardly thought the paper should be attacked for what one editor should do.

Alderman O'Donnell was of the opinion that many writers for the press are laboring under a false impression in reference to summary convictions. Aldermen receive no fees in such cases

AND ANOTHER SUPPRESSED ITEM.

Alderman Koenig told of a case of disorderly conduct, in which there was really no ground for complaint, which he refused to hear, and which being taken to the Mayor the alleged defendant was fined $5 and costs without being heard in defense. And that hadn't been published.

Alderman Butler complained that the charges against the Mayor were too severe. The Mayor McCarthy generally, if not always, heard the defendant. As to Aldermen, the speaker did not consider they had much more power than a grand juryman in criminal cases.

Alderman D. L. Smith said that the Aldermen have the power to hear both sides in cases of assault and battery.

Alderman Butler insisted that it was only through courtesy that both sides were heard; the law did not require it.

THE STORM SUBSIDES.

It was suggested that a resolution be passed by the meeting asking the GAZETTE to publish the facts upon which the article in question was based, if founded. A number of the Aldermen favored it, but it was finally not considered necessary [why?], and the meeting adjourned.

Greatly to Your Advantage

To read the advertisement of John Stevenson's Sons, on first page of to-day's paper, wherein is announced their purpose to reduce their stock to the lowest possible point, and to this end are offering their goods at greatly reduced prices. Their stock consists of a full line of the finest, fancy and silk wares of the finest and most elegant qualities, and the most beautiful design and finish. All should know that the goods kept by this firm are of sterling quality, and now that a closing out sale is determined on parties in need of good and honest jewelry at a very low price, are invited to call at once at No. 55 Market street.

McFadden's Great Sale

Daily attracts hundreds, who carry home fine goods at less than PANIC PRICES. Why should not EVERYBODY improve this GOLDEN opportunity, and purchase NOW at McFadden's, 53 Fifth avenue?

THIS BONA FIDE CLOSING OUT SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, etc., etc., will be continued until the whole stock is sold.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Allegheny letter carriers have been supplied with new mail satchels.

····The art exhibition at the School of Design attracted a large number of visitors yesterday.

····The Board of Health does not manifest any pleasure over the project to increase its altitude in Municipal Hall.

····The Fire Commission started East on Monday evening, and while there will inspect the Fire Departments of the larger cities.

····The barn of William Kirker, at Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with five hogs. Loss, $3,000. Incendiarism.

····The conference between the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives and the committee of the Coal Exchange, of this city, will be held at Washington on Friday.

····We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the ninth annual ball of the Assistance Fire Company, of Johnstown, which is to be held at Union Hall, in that city, on the 22d prox.

····A day or two ago a farmer residing in Marshall township, named Robert Anderson, while alighting from a hay wagon on the Perrysville road, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, fell and fractured one of his legs.

····The wife of Mr. Michael Kearney, an employee on the Pennsylvania railroad, dropped dead in Johnstown on Monday. She was over sixty years of age. Two of her married daughters reside in Pittsburgh.

····On Friday last Jacob Medaery jumped from an incoming train in the neighborhood of his residence at Glendale and received injuries from the effects of which he died yesterday. He leaves a wife and four children.

····On Saturday night an attempt was made by burglars to enter the residence of Mr. Robert White, on Rebecca street, near School street, Allegheny, but they were frightened away before they succeeded in getting in.

····The Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, met last night and organized for the present year by electing T. T. McCance, President; Mr. R. C. Miller, Secretary, and Mr. R. B. Francis, Treasurer.

····Information having been made before United States Commissioner Gamble against Peter Frenzel, Miss Peppercl, and others, engaged in circulating the raised ten dollar greenbacks, the shovers have suddenly become *non est.*, and the false bills have disappeared at once.

····Yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Ann Price, aged seventy-three years, was found dead in her bed, at her residence on Van Braam street, near the Fifth avenue market house. She retired in apparent good health at ten o'clock on Monday night, and the doctors attribute her death to apoplexy.

····At the meeting of the Refiners' Association held yesterday afternoon the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up a list of grievances to present to the railroad officials made a lengthy report, which was adopted. A committee of seven was appointed to proceed to Philadelphia at once.

····James Logan, who was arrested early yesterday morning by officer Herb on the supposition that he was connected with the Youngstown murder, was sent to jail for ten days by the Mayor as a vagrant. His explanation of his movements was a full and satisfactory. He was discharged from the Work House last Wednesday, and has been nearly all the time since at the Young Men's Home.

····The boys living in the neighborhood of School street and South avenue, Allegheny, have repeatedly smashed the letter box on that corner with stones, and the Mayor now notifies all parents that the first offender caught will be held strictly accountable. The penalty under the United States laws is a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and imprisonment for not less than one year, nor more than three years.

····Yesterday morning, the corpse of Henry Schultz, a cigar maker, was found at the foot of a stairway leading to the basement of the residence of Mr. A. DeBoy, No. 29 Federal street. His neck was broken, and as he was intoxicated during the early portion of the evening, it is supposed that he fell from the top of the stairs while on the way to his residence. These facts were educed at an inquest held by Coroner McCallin. The deceased was forty-eight years of age, and he leaves a wife and three children.

A meeting of the friends and patrons of the School of Design for Women was held yesterday afternoon in the triangular iron building, on Wood street, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the institution from its present embarrassment. The School, as is well known, is supported largely by volunteer contributions from those who take an interest in the development of art in our midst. A lengthy conversation was had, the latter resulted in nothing definite, but it was generally understood that the School would be continued and not permitted to languish and die.

····Mr. James Shipman, of the Ninth ward and a number of other gentlemen have become dissatisfied with the result of the public meeting held in the School House on Monday night. They insinuate that the people who were there were unfairly manipulated in favor of the measure able to Bill No. 24, and they are not disposed to let them wear their laurels in peace. It is proposed by these gentlemen to call a public meeting of all the citizens of Allegheny, on Friday night next, in the Ninth Ward School House, so that the sense of all the people may be taken upon this bill. The meeting will be open to all comers.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Legislature in Favor of Technical Education—The $100,000 Appropriation Probably Advocated by the State Board of Trustees.

An adjourned meeting of the Industrial School Committee was held in Dr. W. H. McKelvy's office last night at 8 o'clock. There were present Messrs. Reese, Case, McKelvy, Lucky and Brush. At the recent session of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics High School Commission, Messrs. Reese, who is a member of that body, and Superintendent Lucky made the subject of the proposed Industrial School here in Pittsburgh a matter of conspicuous reference. The meeting last night was called particularly to hear the result of the deliberations at Harrisburgh. Jacob Reese, as one of the Trustees of the Mechanic's High School of Pennsylvania, reported that at a session of the Board on the 19th inst., the morning session was consumed in the discussion of technical schools, and the majority of the State to educate children in technical knowledge. That question was emphasized by a resolution declaring that it was the immediate duty of the State to establish technical schools in the middle of the Commonwealth, one in Pittsburgh. The bill was discussed at great length, and it was not approved because of the expense necessary to carry out its provisions. The matter of endowing the chairs in Technological Colleges was regarded as economical, but the majority thought that it would not furnish a sure foundation for the perpetuation of technical instruction. By wisely limiting the endowments to learned professors the tendency would not be to assist the the masses into a sure and higher technical education.

It was thought to be most desirable to graft technical instruction upon the common school system, so as to secure the benefits for the masses of the people. No final action was taken by the Trustees, the meeting was informal, and the object of the session was to obtain an expression of sentiment from those of the Legislature to whose care education, financial and otherwise, are particularly left. In the evening the Board of Directors met and decided to press the bill now before the Legislature which provides for the addition to the regular course of studies in the Common Schools of free hand and line drawing. The bill also makes it obligatory upon all teachers to pass an examination in these studies, some time after the passage of the act. The Board also resolved to request the Legislature to pass

THE BILL APPROPRIATING $30,000

to the several high schools of the State, to be devoted to promoting technical studies. Of this $20,000 Pittsburgh's share will be from $5,000 to $9,000. This will be in addition to the regular school appropriation. Owing to the opposition of some members of the Legislature, to appropriating any money outside of the common school fund, provided for by the Constitution, for any but common school purposes, it was decided to withdraw the bill providing for the endowment of a chair of technology in the University. The Board of Trustees adopted a resolution favoring the memorialization of the Legislature in favor of the passage of the two bills now before them upon this question, and urging them to give every help to measures brought before them, which were calculated to advance the interests of technical education. In conclusion, Mr. Reese said that the members of the Board were very generally warmly in favor of technical education. Hon. J. P. Wickersham had taken a position of especial prominence on this question. He was strongly in favor of establishing a technical institute in Pittsburgh, and he had repeatedly advocated the desirability of our city as a site for such an institution.

It was decided on motion of Mr. Reese that petitions favoring the establishment of such a school here should be prepared by the Pittsburgh committee, and circulated among the people, with a view of influencing the Legislature to the passage of the bill introduced at the instance of this committee. This bill asks for the appropriation of $100,000 for the establishment of a school of technology in Pittsburgh. The committee then adjourn

THE BUILDING OF INSTITUTES

and furnishing them at the cost of the State; second, the adapting of the common school system to technical schools, and the third was the endowment of professorships outside the common schools. Governor Curtin's first proposition, Mr. Carson offered a bill dividing the State into three districts, a technical school to be in each, located as follows: One in Philadelphia, one in the middle of the State, and one in Pittsburgh. The bill was discussed at great length, and it was not approved because of the expense necessary to carry out its provisions. The matter of endowing the chairs in Technological Colleges was regarded as economical, but the majority thought that it would not furnish a sure foundation for the perpetuation of technical instruction. By wisely limiting the endowments to learned professors the tendency would not be to assist the the masses into a sure and higher technical education.

It was thought to be most desirable to graft technical instruction upon the common school system, so as to secure the benefits for the masses of the people. No final action was taken by the Trustees, the meeting was informal, and the object of the session was to obtain an expression of sentiment from those of the Legislature to whose care education, financial and otherwise, are particularly left. In the evening the Board of Directors met and decided to press the bill now before the Legislature which provides for the addition to the regular course of studies in the Common Schools of free hand and line drawing. The bill also makes it obligatory upon all teachers to pass an examination in these studies, some time after the passage of the act. The Board also resolved to request the Legislature to pass

THE BILL APPROPRIATING $30,000

to the several high schools of the State, to be devoted to promoting technical studies. Of this $20,000 Pittsburgh's share will be from $5,000 to $9,000. This will be in addition to the regular school appropriation. Owing to the opposition of some members of the Legislature, to appropriating any money outside of the common school fund, provided for by the Constitution, for any but common school purposes, it was decided to withdraw the bill providing for the endowment of a chair of technology in the University. The Board of Trustees adopted a resolution favoring the memorialization of the Legislature in favor of the passage of the two bills now before them upon this question, and urging them to give every help to measures brought before them, which were calculated to advance the interests of technical education. In conclusion, Mr. Reese said that the members of the Board were very generally warmly in favor of technical education. Hon. J. P. Wickersham had taken a position of especial prominence on this question. He was strongly in favor of establishing a technical institute in Pittsburgh, and he had repeatedly advocated the desirability of our city as a site for such an institution.

It was decided on motion of Mr. Reese that petitions favoring the establishment of such a school here should be prepared by the Pittsburgh committee, and circulated among the people, with a view of influencing the Legislature to the passage of the bill introduced at the instance of this committee. This bill asks for the appropriation of $100,000 for the establishment of a school of technology in Pittsburgh. The committee then adjourn

Advertised Letters---Official List

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, January 26, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, STATE and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

3.—A request for the return of a Letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writer thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 8, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, January 26, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Allmaier Mrs J
Anderson EffieL
Berry Mrs K
Bleman Miss C
Bittleburum E
Brady Mrs G W
Brown Kate for
Call Belle
Carpenter H
Clifton Kate
Coleman Anna
Cooley Lizzie
Craighead M L
Cupinton Mrs Ed for
Dassy Alice
Devtin Kate
Doud B
Doyle Mary
Duffy Catharine
Duffy Josephine
Dunlay Jennie B
Duvon Emma
Ebert Miss
Eckles Jennie
Fairfax Harriet
Fara Frankie
Farnsworth M
Farron Jennie
Ferme C for
Fistele Mary
Foster Nellie
Gibson Mary
Gowry A S
Gordon Mary
Gordon Mrs R
Gordon Emma
Gray Lida
Greer Mrs F E
Groff Maggie
Guebhard Sadie
Guiney Agnes
Halker Rebecca
Halloran Mary
Harris Mary for
Harris Susan
Hathaway M
Hays Maggie
Hines Mrs H'ah
Hines Lizzie
Hinister Allie
Hickey Mrs for
Hodgetts Mary
Holmes Mrs L
Holmes Mary
Houtt Mrs
House Mrs E M
Huffman Olive
Jowett Clem
Jones Mrs or Madame Ex-General
Kennedy Miss
King Mrs Barb
Long Mrs Cath
Lord Mrs Sarah
Mack Nellie
Mackey Mary
Maguire Cath 2 for
Martin Lu 2
Merryman Nel'e
Mickey Jane
Michan Eliza
Miller Nellie
Miller Kate 2
Miller Caroline
Miller Mary A
Miller Susan
Morrison Jane
Munn Miss
Murti Maria
Murphy Mrs M 2
Myler Annie B
McBride Nellie
McClelland Ann
McGinley Mrs E
McGrath Mrs Jas
McIlwaine MrsS
McKown Charlie
Neville Mrs Tilie
Nevergold MrsC M
Norton Emma C
Olears Mrs Mar
Oliver Jessie 2
Over Mrs A E
Pelletier Madle
Patterson Emma
Phipps Ada
Phillips Nancy
Rafferty Miss E
Ramor Maggie
Richardson Lou
Robbins Annie
Rooney Mary 2
Sample Mrs F
Scott Mrs C B
Shardi Mary A
Siebert Sarah
Singleton E A
Smith Sadie Y
Smith Mrs A M 2
Spidel Theresa
Starr Sophia
Steel Mrs J E
Stevens Sarah
Stoughton Emma
Stilwell Mrs H
Swartz Mrs E
Tennessee A R
Trosber Sophia
Tucker Ida
Vanorton M
Vollerburg A
Wood Lida
Wentley Maud
Wilkinson H W
Wilson Sarah'h
Wren An